The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 91. MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

ELECTION NEWS.

"Our Flag is Still There."

ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM THE DISPUTED STATES.

Republican Majorities Certain in South Carolina and Louisiana.

WHAT BOTH SIDES HAVE TO SAY ABOUT IT.

News from the Everglades Coming in Slowly.

The Democrats very Sensibly Scaling Down their Estimate of Majorities.

A FAIR COUNT SECURES REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Hayes and Wheeler Leading the Field.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 11.—By the latest corrected official returns Hampton's majority is 1,484. Full returns indicate that Tilden has fallen much more behind Hampton's vote than has been supposed. In ten out of thirty-two counties Tilden's majority is 453 less than Hampton's. An equal ratio of loss in the remaining twenty-two counties would leave Tilden less than 100 majority in the State.

The official majorities in all counties compiled from returns of precinct managers are given in an extra *News and Courier* to-night, showing 1,460 majority for Hampton. In twelve counties out of thirty-two Tilden's vote was 687 behind Hampton's. It is believed now that the vote for electors will be very close. Indeed the Board of State Canvassers at Columbia to-day considered the question whether they had revising jurisdiction over the returns. Attorney General Stone and another member of the Board not candidates for re-election opposed the claim, and contend that their duty was simply to aggregate and declare the result reported them from the counties. The rest of the board, however, vote otherwise, and their decision was against this view. Governor Chamberlain still claims the State for the Republicans by from 5,000 to 7,000.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The *Herald* has the following from the Chairman of the Democratic Committee in South Carolina:

Democratic counties—majorities: Aiken, 742; Abbeville, 187; Anderson, 2,980; Barnwell, 1,238; Chesterfield, 650; Edgefield, 3,225; Greenville, 2,396; Hazry, 1,352; Lancaster, 350; Lexington, 872; Laurens, 1,161; Marion, 745; Marlboro, 300; Newberry, 359; Pickens, 1,648; Spartanburg 5,200; Union, 758; York, 862. Total, 24,251.

Republican counties—majorities: Beaufort, 5,331; Charleston, 6,223; Calteton, 1,118; Chester, 300; Clarendon, 1,247; Darlington, 700; Fairfield, 673; Georgetown, 1,766; Kershaw, 200; Newbury, 565; Orangeburg, 1,602; Richland, 1,422; Sumter, 1,433; Williamsburg, 606; total, 22,784.

Aggregate Democratic, 24,254; aggregate Republican, 22,748. Democratic majority for Governor, 1,506. Tilden runs about 600 votes behind Hampton.

Another dispatch to the same paper says, however, in twelve counties from which official and unofficial returns have been received, Tilden runs 991 behind Hampton, and in one county leads Hampton by 21 votes, which is exceptional, and it is safe, therefore, to predict that Hayes will carry the electoral vote of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, November 12.—The latest correct returns give the Democratic State ticket 1,818 majority. The Tilden electors thirteen out of thirty-two counties run 712 behind the State ticket. Gov. Chamberlain claims the State for the Republicans by 2,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 12.—The Board of State Canvassers meet to-morrow to count the vote. Senator Gordon arrived here to-day, and will be present during the session of the Board of Canvassers. A number of Northern Senators are expected to-morrow. The Democrats are still confident that the State has gone for Tilden and Hampton.

Section 22, chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes provides that the Secretary of State, Comptroller General, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Adjutant and Inspector General and the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Representatives shall constitute the Board of State Canvassers, four of whom shall be a sufficient number to form the Board. The following are the members of the Board: Henry E. Hoyne (colored), Secretary of State; Thomas C. Dunn (white), Comptroller General; Wm. Stone (white), Attorney General; H. L. Carxdoza (colored), State Treasurer; H. W. Purvis (colored), Adjutant and Inspector General; M. J. Hirsch, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Representatives. All the members of the Board of Canvassers are Republicans. Hoyne, Carxdoza and Dunn are candidates for re-election. Hirsch, who is a candidate for Solicitor of the Third district, is not acting on the Board of Canvassers at this time. Hoyne, Carxdoza, Stone and Dunn constitute the board as now organized. The board claims the right to decide who are elected, and there is no appeal from their decision except to the courts. In the case of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, however, the final decision rests with the Legislature, unless there is a contest for county officers. The county canvassers decide who are elected. The decision of the board in throwing out votes in any county for alleged frauds virtually ends the matter so far as they are concerned.

Everything appears quiet. There is no excitement to-day, but all are anxiously awaiting the meeting of the Board of Canvassers. A number of prominent citizens from all parts of the State are present.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Returns from all except seven parishes, which are estimated, show a majority for the Democratic National and State tickets of over 8,000.

Ex-Governor Pinchback, in an interview to-day, said if the returns so far received are correct, the Democrats have certainly carried the State.

Darrell is elected to Congress in the Third district, and J. E. Leonard, Republican, is elected in the Fifth. Other districts elected Democrats. The indications are that the Democrats will have three or four majority in the Senate and 15 in the House. The next Legislature elects two United States Senators. It was claimed by Col. Packard's opponents that he would run behind his ticket, but the figures show only a slight difference between the votes for Hayes and Packard.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—The following was received by the *Courier-Journal* to-day from J. W. Patton, President of the Louisiana State Central Committee: It is as certain as death that we have honestly carried the State by 7,000 to 9,000 in spite of frauds, which we will prove beyond doubt when an opportunity offers. It is equally certain that there is a plot to count us out by throwing out parishes largely Democratic, or by manipulating the returns deposited with supervisors of registration and with the Secretary of State. The Republican commissioners and supervisors refused to sign the triplicate return for deposit with this commissioner. Thus we have no official statement of the poll lists or tally sheets. It has been done on previous occasions, and will be done again, unless public sentiment in the North deters them.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—President Grant returned to Washington this afternoon. He has appointed the following prominent gentlemen to go to New Orleans to inspect the counting of the votes in Louisiana: Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Judge E. W. Stoughton, General Jno. A. Dix and General James H. Vanelen; Senator Sherman and Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Hon. Courtland Parker, of New Jersey; Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana; Senator Logan, of Illinois; Hon. Wm. D. Kelley and Hon. Jno. Schoenburg, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Jno. A. Kasson, of Iowa. These and a few others have been invited. Nearly all of them have been heard from and have accepted.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—In compliance with an urgent request of the Executive Committee and other Democrats, Senator Bogy, Jas. O Broadhead, Erastus Wells and Chas. Gibson, of this city, start for New Orleans to-night to be present at the counting of the vote of Louisiana.

NEW YORK, November 12.—A dispatch to the *Herald*, signed by a large number of merchants of New Orleans, says Kellogg's and Packard's dispatches are erroneous. All the parishes have been officially or semi-officially heard from, except two—Cameron and Lafourche. The majority for Tilden is 7,736. Cameron and Lafourche will make the majority over 8,000. There has been no disturbance before, during, or since the election.

WASHINGTON CITY.

NEW YORK, November 11.—A Washington dispatch to the *Graphic* says Secretary Morrill has sent an official dispatch to the Rothschilds, fiscal agents of the Government, to the effect that Governor Hayes has been elected President of the United States. Secretary Morrill bases his opinion upon private dispatches received from Florida and Louisiana from men whom he knows to be reliable.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The selection of prominent gentlemen of both parties, at the suggestion of the President, to proceed to New Orleans and ascertain the true electoral vote of Louisiana, has had the effect of lessening the excitement which existed here during last week, and produced a more favorable feeling that the public peace will be preserved. The subject, however, continues of absorbing interest, and to-day inquires were made by numerous places where news concerning the elections is usually obtained. A large number of private telegrams are sent hence for information concerning Louisiana and Florida, although nothing official on the subject can be expected for some days. Meanwhile each party claims the election of its respective candidates. Prominent gentleman say the President would intimate that the vacancies in the Louisiana Returning Board should be filled by persons of known honesty, and, therefore having the confidence of the public, and if this should be done there could be no cause of complaint in any quarter of the result to be reported.

Mr. Chandler states positively to-night that Hayes and Wheeler are fairly and certainly elected by one vote, counting Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. The Democrats on the contrary, are equally emphatic as to the election of their candidates.

FLORIDA.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—The *Republican* has the following special from Jacksonville, Florida: Returns received to this hour, official and semi-official, from thirty counties and partial returns from two others, with the vote of 1874 of the remaining counties, give a Democratic majority of 7,983. Nine Republican counties give an official majority of 6,858, leaving a net Democratic majority in the State of 1,125, which will be increased by full returns from the remaining counties, which are all white and Democratic. The *Republican* predicts that the Lower House of Congress will have sixteen Democratic majority and that the Senate will be a tie.

SAVANNAH, November 12.—A special to the *Morning News* from Lake City, Florida, says: Returns are in from all but four counties. Baring these counties upon the Democratic majority of 1874, gives the State to the Democrats by 800 majority. All the Democratic counties show a heavy increase and the majority will be, at a safe estimate, from 1,200 to 1,400. Tilden will not fall 300 behind the State ticket.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, November 11.—Nearly complete returns from Tennessee give Tilden a majority of not less than 40,000. The majority of Porter for Governor will be something less over Thomas, Independent Democrat. The Democrats elect eight of ten Congressmen—a loss of one, McFarland, in the First District. The Legislature, which elects two United States Senators, will have a Democratic majority of sixty on joint ballot. The Democrats gain twenty-two Democrats and four Republicans and the House fifty-seven Democrats, two Independents and sixteen Republicans. The election excitement has somewhat abated under the general conviction that Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana have given Democratic majorities, and under the settled conviction that all three of those States can hardly be counted out.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11. — The following is the official vote of the counties named: Luzerne, 3,475 Democratic majority, Democratic gain 2,239; Adams, 518 Democratic majority, Republican gain 81; Cumberland, 911 Democratic majority, Democratic gain 205; Clearfield, 1,902 Democratic majority, Democratic gain 448; Clinton, 1,193 Democratic majority, Democratic gain 338; Juniata, 462 Democratic majority, Republican gain 111; Mifflin, 175 Democratic majority, Democratic gain 35; Huntingdon, 511 Republican majority, Republican gain 452.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, November 11.—Unofficial returns from Pope county, giving a majority of only 450 for Wiley, Republican, show the vote in the Eighteenth Congressional district extremely close. The Democrats this evening claim the election of Harizell, Democrat, by nine majority. The Republicans do not concede this.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, November 11.—The Democratic majority in this State will probably range from 11,000 to 13,000. There is no change in the Congressional delegation.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 11. — The counties are all in, showing Tilden's majority to be 5,424.

"HOLD THE FORT."

The President's Action in Sending Troops to the Disputed States Sustained.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, has sent the following from this city to President Grant at Washington:

The entire Republican and Independent press of Massachusetts heartily sustains you in sending troops to the disputed States to preserve the public peace, and the people will as loyally abide by the result of the election when honestly determined. ALEXANDER H. RICE

THE LATEST.

No Change in the Presidential Situation.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The morning journals each and all see no change in the Presidential situation in the past twenty-four hours.

WHAT THE "HERALD" SAYS.

Governor Kellogg Unable to State the Result.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

So many of the parishes of this State are so inaccessible, and the authentic statements of results received up to the present time are so few, and the unofficial accounts received vary so widely, that it is impossible to give to-night any statement or even an approximately accurate estimate, as requested by you.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

Senator Conover Claims Florida for Hayes.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

My candid opinion is the State has gone for Hayes and Wheeler. The State ticket proper is in doubt. S. B. CONOVER.

Governor Chamberlain's Figures.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I would gladly give you the statement you request, but the official returns have not been received from more than eight counties. The figures given are, therefore, mostly estimates. Those estimates differ greatly; to repeat them in detail would hardly be worth your while. You are familiar with the Democratic claims. The Republicans claim that after giving the Democrats all they can plausibly claim, and accepting their figures in a great majority of the counties, Hayes still has a majority of about 3,200 and Chamberlain of about 2,100; but the Republicans insist that their best information, from most authentic sources, including all official returns now received or authoritatively reported to our Executive Committee, gives Hayes a majority of about 7,000 and Chamberlain of about 5,500.

That this State has gone for Hayes we have not a shadow of doubt, on either Democratic or Republican showing. On Republican showing we are equally sure of the election of Republican State officers and Legislature with a majority on joint ballot of over twenty.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

General Hampton's Estimate.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

We have heard from our committees in each county of the State, in all thirty-two, with accurate reports of the votes cast. We carry eighteen counties for the State ticket, nineteen for the Legislative and county tickets.

The vote for Governor is the only one on which we have full returns. The Democratic majority for Governor is about 1,400; the balance of the State ticket and the Presidential ticket have a smaller vote. The exact difference is not yet ascertained; but we think all will be elected. The Legislature has 124 members in the House and thirty-three in the Senate. We have elected sixty-four members of the House and fifteen of the Senate, a majority of one on joint ballot.

WADE HAMPTON.

President Grant's Views—"Everything now Depends upon a Fair Count—He Still Believes that Governor Hayes is Elected if the Count is Honestly Made—The Presence of Prominent Men at the Louisiana Returning Board Will be Eminently Satisfactory to the Country.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1876.—President Grant got back this evening from Philadelphia, and soon after his arrival, tired as he was with his journey, conceded an interview to your correspondent. Coming into his office, which is not usual in the evening, he sat down with much composure, and lighting his cigar, awaited politely the first of your correspondent's queries. Though he does not look to be out of temper with the confusion over the Presidential succession, there is a marked and serious knitting of the muscles of his face, arising, one might easily fancy, from the contemplation of new and grave responsibilities. Upon being asked what his solution was of the present situation he said promptly, "Everything now depends upon a fair count." The charge of corruption and fraud made against the Republicans by their political opponents was then discussed, and he said—"Politicians in the South may instigate all sorts of atrocities and even be parties to them to the extent of committing murder, and nothing much is said or thought about it, but when fairness in elections, according to the lawful plan, is insisted upon great complaint is made and there is a charge of unfairness." Here the President denoted by his manner, almost as forcibly as he could by words, that he looked not favorably upon the picture brought to his mind. He undoubtedly felt deeply and strongly about the subject.

He went on to say that in order to be satisfied, as well as to have a mode of conviction carried to the minds of the American people that there would be a fair count of the vote for electors in Louisiana, he had made up his mind some days since to invite to go to Louisiana certain public men of irreproachable character and respectability, whose opinions and judgment would carry conviction to the whole American people. Among those thus called upon by President Grant, a list of names was given of Lieutenant Green, Private Secretary of Secretary Cameron, were Messrs. Kasson, Kelley, Garfield, Stoughton, Schonberg, Stanley Matthews, Van Allen and John C. Frye, five others. The President says if it be deemed advisable he may still invite others to go. General Dix, Senators Sherman and Edmunds, Cortlandt Parker and Judge Hoar have not yet sent their acceptance. General Logan and Mr. Stebbins, of New York, have signified that they cannot go, but the former will send some one to represent him. President Grant says that he was led to decide on this course based upon a compliance with the request of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, made some days ago, that the leading men of both parties should be asked to go to New Orleans, in order to give the presence to a fair count of the vote, so that there should not be any doubt or cavilling hereafter. It was not done as a counter movement to that of the Democrats under the call of their political managers, which latter action, however, he understood was in compliance with the request of the people of Louisiana. He seemed to feel further, and in view, favoring justice and honesty, would be subserved by the course taken; incidentally, he remarked that the sending of troops into South Carolina and the Southern States had produced a good effect and has maintained the peace.

When the present troubled condition of the public mind was referred to, he said that he did not anticipate any trouble if the proper precautions were taken in time. All that a rupture of the peace needed for its prevention was firmness, promptness, and decision, as well as having force enough at command to nip it in the bud.

Here the President was silent for a moment, reviewed an important epoch in our national history. "In the case of Buchanan in 1861," said he, "if a temporizing, vacillating and undecided policy had not been followed, there would not have been the civil war and its disasters. If Buchanan had he acted with decision he might have stopped the whole thing with a brigade of troops, but he waited until the magnitude of the disturbance had got past his control."

"Do you anticipate trouble in the South, Mr. President?" I asked.

"Oh, no," he replied, with a smile; "I have made it a rule through life never to anticipate trouble, and I will not begin now if it comes. But I believe in being prepared for it and having the means at command to check it."

A reference to the result of the Presidential election brought from him the opinion he has heretofore invariably expressed—that Governor Hayes is the fairly elected President, but that is a matter of duty and propriety about which the people will be honestly declared upon the counting of the votes. He did not believe the rumor based upon a telegram said to have been received from Senator Conover, of Florida, to the effect that that State had gone for the Democrats, because he understood that Senator Conover either had not been or was not now in Florida. He expects the best results to come from the visit of the gentlemen selected to go to New Orleans in connection with the counting of the votes.

SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Opinions of the Secretary of the Interior on the Probable Result of the Election—Hayes is Now Fairly Defeated "by the Shotgun Policy"—Will Not Go to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1876.

Secretary Chandler, to the surprise of most people who thought he was in South Carolina or Florida, was discovered at his desk as usual to-day in the Interior Department. When questioned regarding the Presidential controversy, he said, with great seriousness, "Hayes is elected; but the result will depend on the counting of the vote of Louisiana." Being further asked as to what would be the result eventually, he replied: "It is all a matter of guessing, and you can guess as well as I can." He is quite worn out with his labors in New York, of which State he does not think highly, and is of the opinion that if it had done more the result might have been different. From another source it is learned that he finds fault with the lack of money contributed, and on the other hand Republicans find fault with him because he is said to have contributed only $12,000. Later in the evening, while he was in the neighborhood of the telegraph office, Secretary Chandler was asked, "Who is elected?" To which he replied, "Hayes, if he is not killed off with the shotgun policy." He pronounces ridiculous the idea of his going to New Orleans, and, on the whole, he seems to be quite cheerless in contemplating the future. At all events, he is not in the most amiable frame of mind since the close of his political duties in New York. He called upon the President immediately after his return, and was in consultation with him for a short time.

WHAT THE "TIMES" SAYS.

Our dispatches from South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, during the last twenty-four hours, leave the situation practically unchanged. We still claim, and with increased confidence, all of those States, by majorities substantially the same as previously published. From South Carolina, even the Democratic dispatches Friday virtually gave up the State to Hayes by admitting that Tilden's majority, if he had any, would be small. Still more similar reports from Florida and Louisiana may be expected from the same source in due time. Northern Democracy must be let down easy, and their Southern allies be ready to meet the fall as gradual and as light as possible.

We trust that the public will keep a note of the daily shifting pretension of the Democratic newspapers in regard to the Southern States which have been carried for Tilden. With characteristic contempt for truth and consistency, the *World* said yesterday, "that Louisiana has given a large majority for Tilden has been certain ever since Wednesday." It was so little certain on Thursday that the *World* put Louisiana among the doubtful States, and claimed the election of Tilden on the strength of the four votes of Florida. In regard to South Carolina, the same veracious sheet observes, "that South Carolina and Florida have gone in his (Tilden's) favor was probable from the first." It seemed so little probable to the *Sun* that in the list of that Tilden luminary it appeared on Wednesday morning among the Republican States; while the *World* had so little faith in this assumed probability that it classed the State as doubtful. In a so-called "special dispatch" printed in the *World* on Wednesday, South Carolina is given up in these terms: "The election will be very close, with the chances in favor of Hayes for President and Hampton for Governor." The fact is, the Democrats never expected to carry either South Carolina or Florida, and were very careful to show that they could elect Tilden without the aid of Louisiana. The *World's* electoral table of October 14th can be referred to in proof of this. It is only since they have discovered that some of these States is necessary to elect their ticket that the Democrats have started their hue and cry about Republicans trying to "steal" what is their own.

A Specimen Democratic Outrage—Negroes Compelled to Vote for Tilden by Threats of Violence—The Republicans Sure of a Majority.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

JACKSONVILLE, November 11. — This morning Joel Niblack, S. McKinney, and Elias Asten were brought to this city by a Deputy United States Marshal from Columbia county, charged with outrageous intimidation of colored voters. The circumstances are these: About a week prior to the election, three or four colored men, having in charge another colored man, under arrest, were met by Niblack and company, mounted and armed with shotguns, and told they must go with them. They were taken to a thick hummock, eight miles distant. On the way their lives were threatened, and on arriving there they were told that they were to be sent to the place where another negro had mysteriously gone. A rope was then placed around the neck of one of the colored men, preparatory to hanging him. The whole party begged piteously for their lives, and after considerable time the men told them that if they would agree to join the Democratic club, and vote the Democratic ticket, with five others, which each man was to name, promise they would get, they would be let off. This promise the negroes—not daring to expose the Ku-Klux party—faithfully adhered to, and on election day a dozen or more of negroes were driven to the polls like cattle, by their persecutors, and compelled to vote for Tilden and the Democracy. When they had voted they were taken into the country several miles, and permitted to go about their own business. Such a specimen of what is coming to light. Niblack and Asten waived examination, and were held in twenty-five hundred dollars bail, to appear at the next term of the United States Courts.

Troops are coming into the State now, and in a few days the Capital, threats of seizing, which are freely made, will be safe. Nothing has occurred, in the least, to change the figures which give the State to Hayes. The Republicans are everywhere active, and are promptly supported by the authorities.

Later—Democratic reports from six precincts in Volusia county give a Democratic majority of 1,100. Hayes and Wheeler are ahead of the State ticket about five hundred votes. Returns from several counties show gross Democratic frauds.

REPUBLICAN LOUISIANA.

The Republicans Confident of an Unquestionable Majority—No Disturbance of the Peace.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—The situation here has not materially changed since yesterday. The Republicans are still confident, resting upon the returns, that their ticket has been elected by a handsome majority. The Democrats rest their hopes on the majorities secured by them in intimidated parishes, where there was virtually no election. Two years ago the parish of East Feliciana gave a Republican majority of nearly one thousand. The same parish on Tuesday last but one Republican vote was cast. In Morehouse, Ouachita and East Baton Rouge the "bulldozing" was not so complete, but the plan and purpose were the same. The Republicans here are confident of establishing an unquestionable majority by the count of votes as found in the boxes. If they cannot be counted in peaceably, the capital of the State, Gen. Augur, by a careful disposition of troops, has taken every precaution which seems necessary to preserve the peace. The city is quiet, waiting the issue. There is no excitement among the leaders of the Democratic party that nothing can be gained by a riot, and the intelligent citizens speak fairly of a willingness to abide by the result, which may be shown to be right.

Dispatch from Gov. Kellogg—The Legislature Republican on Joint Ballot—Republican Gains.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—The situation has not materially changed. Very few official returns have been received and no accurate reports from the more remote Red River parishes. We have just received the vote of Catahoula, a Democratic parish, which goes against us on the national ticket 150, a slight gain for us. We elect a Republican Legislature by three votes. This gives us the Lower House, and we are now quite certain of the Legislature on joint ballot.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION.

Meeting of Those Interested in the Project of a Permanent Exhibition in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—At a meeting of citizens to-day favorable to forming a stock company to secure the Main Building as a permanent exhibition, on motion Mr. McMichael was called to the chair. George W. Allen was elected Secretary, and C. E. Rawlins was appointed Treasurer to receive subscriptions. Clement M. Biddle stated that notice of an application for a charter has been given and that the company, to be called the International Exhibition Company of Philadelphia, with a capital stock of $500,000, divided into 6,000 shares of $100 each. It was also proposed to receive subscriptions to stock, payable in cash as called for by the board of directors to be appointed by the stockholders, payable by the transfer of shares of the Centennial Board of Finance, the stock of the International Exhibition Company being issued at par for the actual cash that may be realized. There was proposed a maintenance fund, to be made up of subscriptions in cash or stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, cash subscribers being entitled to a season ticket for 1877 for each ten dollars contributed and the other contributors to one season ticket for every ten shares, or twenty single tickets for admission for each share. The amount needed was $150,000 in cash, as may be needed for from time to time, and remainder in stock. It was stated the Pennsylvania railroad held $114,000 in stock, and that they would be equally willing to subscribe liberally to the enterprise. The same statements were also made in regard to the Lehigh Valley, North Pennsylvania and other steam roads. Subscriptions amounting to near $100,000 in cash and $5,000 in stock were received, the meeting adjourning to meet on Tuesday next in the Common Council chamber.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—The Exhibition grounds were visited by immense crowds to-day. The buildings were not opened. The Centennial Commission will probably adjourn on Tuesday for several months, while the accounts and final reports are being made up. The receipts on beer and soda water are estimated to reach half a million dollars. Most of the State buildings have already found purchasers. The German pavilion has been formally presented to the city of Philadelphia.

"BOSS" TWEED.

The Steamer Franklin and the Tammany Thief Safe.

NEW YORK, November 11.—A steamer from St. Thomas has arrived, bringing advices to the 9th inst. On the 5th the United States frigate Franklin arrived at St. Thomas from Vigo with Wm. M. Tweed on board. Although the voyage had been tempestuous, Tweed was in excellent health. The Franklin run short of coal, and was compelled to stop at St. Thomas to replenish. The Franklin sailed for New York on the 8th inst. The probabilities are the voyage to New York will take about five days.

The Abandoned Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Honolulu papers, received per Pacific Mail steamer City of San Francisco, bring news of the arrival at Honolulu of the bark Three Brothers, with one hundred and ninety of the crews of the whaling fleet abandoned in the Artic. Statements by the masters of the Three Brothers and Arctic, which are published in the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser*, are corroborative of those of the masters of the 4 abandoned ships who reached this port.

The Centennial Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11. — The paid admissions to the Exhibition to-day were 15,425. The display can now be seen with more comfort than formerly. The dismantling of the exhibits has begun, but as yet does not much interfere with sightseeing. Several of the State buildings have been sold and will soon be removed.

Hunting Escaped Convicts with Bloodhounds.

LITTLE ROCK, November 11.—Nine convicts, while working on a sand bar above the city last evening, overpowered the guard and escaped. A posse with bloodhounds are now in pursuit.

Yellow Fever Deaths.

SAVANNAH, November 11.—The total interments to-day were six, of which three were from yellow fever. There was a heavy frost this morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA.

Speech by the Czar on the Eastern Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11.—The following is the text of a speech delivered by the Czar at Moscow yesterday:

I thank you for your sentiments regarding the political situation, which is now more clearly defined than before. You know that Turkey has yielded to my demands for an immediate armistice to end the useless slaughter in Servia and Montenegro. In this unequal struggle the Montenegrins have shown themselves real heroes. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the assistance of our volunteers, many of whom shed their blood for the Sclavonic cause. I know that all Russia joins me in warmly sympathizing in the sufferings of our brethren and co-religionists. The true interests of Russia are, however, dearer to me than all. My wish to the uttermost is to spare Russian blood. Therefore I have striven and will still strive to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will be commenced at Constantinople. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement. Should this, however, be accepted, an i should I see that we cannot obtain guarantees necessary for carrying out what we intended to demand from the Porte, I am formally determined to act independently. I am convinced that the whole of Russia will respond to my summons. Should I consider it necessary and Russia's honor require it, Moscow will lead the war by its example. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission.

Warlike Reports.

LONDON, November 6.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says Russian papers abound in warlike reports. It is rumored that Russia is likely to obtain in Holland advances of money a large amount of railway shares.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that the mobilization of the Russian army will be ordered in a few days. He adds that Russia will send a note to the powers, which, it is said, will explain that as all the powers have agreed about the reforms to be demanded of Turkey, Russia thinks their fulfillment only possible if she prepares to defend them.

The same correspondent mentions a rumor that the Porte has made representations in London against the scheme for a conference, that it is opposed to Constantinople being selected as the place of the meeting, and to the inclusion of Bulgaria.

WEST INDIES.

The Revolution in San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO, October 25.—General Gonzales arrived at the capital on the 19th. The interior town of Santiago and the seaport of Puerto Plata capitulated to the Gonzales party, and communication between the seaport and interior is re-established. General Gonzales has not imprisoned nor banished a single partisan of the fallen Government.

Cuban Decrees.

HAVANA, November 11.—The decree of March 10, given by Royal Commissioner Rubi, which simplified and united the various contributions into one of 30 per cent. on all property and income, and which was suspended on the 1st of January last, temporarily re-establishing the old way of paying contributions, because statistics in regard to property were insufficient, has been finally put into force on the 1st of January next, abolishing all other extraordinary contributions.

INDIA.

The Recent Cyclone.

LONDON, November 10.—A dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* says it is reported that 20,000 persons perished in the cyclone of October 31st, and some estimates place the loss of lives as high as 40,000. In the town of Bonfoal, the capital of the Backergunge district, 3,000 houses were leveled with the earth. Letters from survivors report that a great wave, nine feet deep, swept over the large island of Dakhin Shabazpore. The whole of eastern Bengal appears to have suffered severely from the cyclone, and Calcutta narrowly escaped.

The reports of famine from Bombay are worse. A water famine is feared in some districts.

TURKEY.

The Proposed Conference.

VIENNA, November 11.—Reports from Turkish sources state that the Porte has raised several objections to the projected conference, and has instructed its London Ambassador to communicate them to Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that all the powers had assented to the conference is criticised in diplomatic circles at Vienna. The Cabinet has not yet accepted the proposition. Count Andrassy will state his views of the English proposal after the funeral of his mother, who has just died.

SPAIN.

The Extradition of Tweed.

MADRID, November 12.—The matter of the extradition of William M. Tweed came up in the Cortes yesterday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question, said he believed the Government had authorized the extradition of Tweed as a return for courtesy displayed by the Government of the United States in similar cases.

EGYPT.

Death of a Conspirator.

LONDON, November 12—A Cairo dispatch says the Egyptian Minister of Finance, endeavored to originate a plot against the Khedive by representing to the people that the Khedive, by accepting the reforms advocated by Mr. Goschen, was selling the country to the Christians. He was exiled to Dongola, and died while being escorted thither. A dispatch ascribes his death to excessive drinking.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Peru.

PANAMA, November 2.—Advices from Lima report the defeat in a three hours' engagement of the rebel chief Pierala, and his flight to Bolivia with five followers.

GERMANY.

Alarmed at the Czar's Speech.

LONDON, November 13.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the Czar's speech has produced a most alarming impression in political circles there.

ITALY.

Cardinal Antonelli's Successor.

ROME, November 12.—Cardinal Simoni, recently Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Antonelli as Secretary of State to the Pope.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

A Team of Horses Pull a Wagon Over the Ohio Street Embankment on to the West Penn Railroad—Three Persons Severely Injured.

On Saturday night about ten o'clock an accident occurred on Ohio street, a short distance above Haid's brewery, Eighth ward, Allegheny, which may result very seriously to several persons. At the time mentioned a wagon, belonging to Augustus Himpel, and occupied by a young son of Mr. Himpel, an old lady named Mrs. Krug, a young lady named Miss Schultze, and Mr. Himpel's driver, was being driven along by the street at the point stated, when the horses became frightened and leaped over the embankment, dragging the wagon and its occupants with them, and fell on the West Penn railroad track, which is about twenty feet lower than the street. One of the horses was instantly killed, both women were rendered insensible, and young Himpel was badly injured; the other man escaped with a few bruises. The injured parties were all carried into a house near by, and Dr. Hechelmann summoned, who found that Mrs. Krug had been injured very seriously internally, Miss Shultze had her skull fractured and young Himpel had his shoulder blade fractured and was injured internally. Yesterday Miss Shultze was removed to her home in Evergreen Hamlet, where all the injured parties reside. Both of the ladies are considered to be in a very critical condition, and young Himpel's injuries are also of a serious character. This is not the first accident of the kind that has occurred in that vicinity, but none of them resulted as seriously as this one. To prevent anything further of this character, and to avoid having to pay a bill of damages, the city ought to erect a fence along Ohio street, in the Eighth ward, where the railroad lies so close to the street. As it now is it is very dangerous, it being but very poorly lighted at night, and is very much used by farmers as it is one of the principle outlets of the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Neilson's engagement commences to-night. "Romeo and Juliet" is underlined for Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and "As You Like It," for Tuesday and Thursday. Miss Neilson will be supported by Mr. Eben Plympton as *Romeo* and *Orlando*.

Library Hall.

"The Old Curiosity Shop" with Katie Putnam in the dual role of *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*, supported by a new combination, will occupy the boards at Library Hall until Thursday evening when the serio-comic play of "Hope," now called "Tot," will replace it. She made a great hit in it recently both in Brooklyn and New York.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association—Addresses at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

Last evening the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, was held in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. Pearson pastor.

At an early hour the commodious and elegant edifice was literally crowded to its utmost capacity by an intelligent audience, and many were compelled to leave, later, not being able to gain admittance

The exercises were opened by an exquisite organ voluntary by Mr. John Q. Everson, which was followed by the hymn "Coronation," in which the audience joined. Rev. J. M. Fulton read an appropriate Scripture lesson, and Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., made the opening prayer. The metrical psalm, "O, sing a new song to the Lord," by the congregation was succeeded by the annual report of the President, Mr. H. R. Porter. From the report we make the following extracts:

"What do we as Christian young men owe to the young men of this city? is a question as pressing to-night as it has ever been. It is a question that no past record can satisfy. It suggests claims upon us that are new with every stranger coming to our city for a home, or for temporary sojourn; and still more does it suggest the claims of every boy in this community, as he grows up into manhood. It is an easy answer for the rich, and the favored, and the strong to say, let them fight their own battles, and if there is anything of worth in them it will be discovered. Am I my brother's keeper? is the old attempt to deny responsibility for a brother' blood. It was no more futile for Cain than for Christians in Pittsburgh. How can we as an Association answer this question as to the past year? How shall we try with God's help to answer it in the year to come, is the thought that should fill every mind to-night. The answer as to the past is, we have tried to discharge our claim by some new methods, and by many old ones. The Home of the Association is a matter of prime importance as affecting all its efficiency. Every church organization knows how vital this is. It seems naturally so as with an Association, and we cannot expect the most efficient general work can ever be done till a permanent building, adapted fully to its needs, shall be owned in fee simple by the Pittsburgh Association. But, lacking this, we have been, fortunate in the rooms that we have occupied. For several years we had the large rooms at the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, well located and very conspicuous. On the 1st of last April, however, a matter of economy we removed, at first reluctantly, to our present location on Fifth avenue. The fears we had entertained regarding this change were soon dispelled. Not only was more ample space secured, but we found quiet in place of distracting noise, and we found that the attendance of ladies upon the noonday meetings, and of young men upon the evening meetings, largely increased. The saving in rent is very great, and has enabled us to close the fiscal year, as we believe, without debt. * * * * The noonday meeting retains its place of prominence, we think by reason of its usefulness. We feel that mention cannot be made too frequently of the Saturday meeting for the study of the Sabbath School lesson of the next day, and of the Tuesday meeting for some special Bible study. Both these have been very valuable, and may be made to be increasingly so. The year 1875 showed an average attendance of 47. This year the attendance has been 53, an increase of 6, or of more than 1890 in the whole year. Throughout the whole of the two years 1875 and 1876, 59

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

ORIAN KING.....W. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$8 00
By Mail, for six months.....4 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 00
By Mail, for one month.....75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53¾f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 109¼.

THE New York *Herald* claims a Democratic majority of 25 in the lower House of next Congress. We will see.

TO THOSE who have been disquieted, lest death should break the full vote in any State in the electoral college, we may say that each State has provided to fill any vacancies that may occur. No special danger can arise from this source.

IT is stated that the Yellowstone National Park is being despoiled by tourists and curiosity seekers. Congress failed to fix a salary, or appropriate funds for the Superintendent of the park,—and all is left unattended to. This is certainly unfortunate.

IT should be distinctly understood that all Republicans favor an honest, open, and proper count of the votes, not merely in Louisiana, but in all Southern States. The probability now is, that representative gentlemen of high standing will be sent to New Orleans when the Returning Board in that State makes its count.

WE will just say, to comfort our Democratic friends, and such so-called Republican Independent papers as have been reading returns with Democratic eyes, that the Chairman of the Republican Committee of North Carolina denies having conceded that State to the Democracy, but claims that all the probabilities favor it coming in as a Republican State, yet. Nothing like imparting the right kind of comfort.

THE cry of fraud, set up by the Democracy, is a fair ebullition of their real spirit. If the doubtful States are theirs, we are told that all is right; but if not, frauds have been committed. It is the very presumption of impudence, to set up this claim. Every development of fraud, thus far, has been traced to them. The violence, and murder, which formed so prominent a feature in the canvass, was a fraud, as well as worse. But we do not fear that Republicans will be deterred from doing their duty by any cry that may be raised. Let there be an honest count, be the result as it may.

IT is evident that there will be, hereafter, a new deal at the South, in this matter of intimidation and violence. The colored people, under the influence of their religious teachers have been generally unresisting, and have allowed their friends to be murdered, depending on the law to repair their wrongs. We hear that a quiet determination has been reached, to put an end to this course. In Charleston, South Carolina, when attacked on the night of the election, they rallied, and defeated the White Liners, in open battle. They have leaders, and know how to defend themselves; and propose hereafter to do so.

WE had thought that the Democracy were successful in carrying, by a small majority, the lower House of the next Congress. It now appears tolerably certain that they have not. The returns are not sufficiently in to indicate with absolute certainty the result, but it is entirely probable that we have the House by from one to three majority. New Hampshire elects her Congressmen in the spring, and we have reasonable hope of gaining one more in that State. Should the House be clearly in our hands, contests will be made in districts where frauds can be proven to have controled the result. STANLEY MATTHEWS' district in Cincinnati is known to have been lost in this way. All such cases will be inquired into.

WE urge our friends to remember that telegrams, received Saturday and Sunday of Democratic claims in any one of the three doubtful Southern States, amount to nothing. Reliable *data* can now only be had from the Returning Boards. Those of counties meet Tuesday, and of the State next week. The fact that colored men have left Mississippi and gone over into Louisiana, since the Democracy seized Mississippi, renders it probable that Louisiana is strongly Republican. There is no need of fear there. In the parts of Florida definitely heard from the Republicans have gained more largely than the Democracy, thus showing the utter improbability of the Democracy carrying the State. Senator PATTERSON, who has arrived in Washington, declares that he had not heard of that State being even claimed for the Democracy till he came North. We tranquilly wait the official count.

AN HONEST COUNT.

We have a sudden enthusiasm developed among the Democracy, in favor of an honest canvass of the votes in Louisiana. They have issued an appeal to their prominent adherents at the North to go to New Orleans, and see that the vote of that State is fairly counted. Their proposition reaches the sublimity of impudence, but we are gratified that our people meet the issue by inviting prominent Republicans to go there, and join in seeing that fair play is given. But the question may arise, what will an honest count in Louisiana include? Will it simply require the Returning Board to accept such returns as come in, and count them, without inquiring into the circumstances under which they are cast? This is the Democratic idea. As we understand it, the Returning Board is a State institution, organized in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, and is the ultimate authority in canvassing the votes. It is competent to pass upon the legality and correctness of the returns, and to correct irregularities and wrongs, so that the vote as counted shall reflect the honest balloting of the people of Louisiana. It has exercised this power, and will do it again. All the several parties called in have a right to do is to look on, if invited or permitted by the Returning Board to do so, and see that their duties are honestly performed. This is the limit,—the Returning Board alone is the real power in the case.

In our view, the sudden start of HEWITT, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for New Orleans, means first, that they have given up Florida and South Carolina. Second, that they will use every possible means to yet secure Louisiana. Money, threats, blandishments, and all else possible, will be employed to secure success. Fortunately, they have not stolen a march. Leading Republicans are a day ahead of them, and their efforts in New Orleans will be successfully checkmated. *And all* this will be fairly done. No Republican desires HAYES to succeed dishonestly, or even dishonorably. The President says well, on this question. And we are assured that Governor HAYES is strong in the expression that he does not wish the Presidency, unless he can honorably have it. But we have not a shadow of doubt, that honestly and rightly, he is elected; and a fair and honest count of the vote in Louisiana will so determine. The order of the President will, no doubt, prevent trouble, and secure the safe count so much desired.

THE SITUATION.

We recognize the fact that the most intense anxiety is felt relative to the political situation, and we will do our best to afford such light as the news, received up to the present, will admit. Both political parties lay claim to three States—Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. If the Republicans have all three of these States they elect their candidates; if the Democrats have one of them they are successful. Both are struggling with the energy of desperation to control the count, and on the count made the result will undoubtedly depend. The Democracy claim that the ballots shall be counted just as they come in, the returns to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the election as it occurred. On the basis of this idea they hope that the count will be in their favor. Whether it will or not is, as yet, an undetermined point. KELLOGG appears very confident that even with the ballots as they are, Louisiana is Republican, although he asserts that when undoubted and provable intimidation and fraud are rectified by the Returning Board, our majority will be decisive. In South Carolina, the Democracy are very positive in claiming a majority of from 1,000 to 2,000—on exactly the same principle as they claim Louisiana,—that no notice shall be taken of intimidation and fraud, and the ballots shall be counted exactly as they are. But in that State, the same charges are made by Republicans, of terrorism and fraud, and these are rendered plausible by the known violence that has prevailed in that State since July last. In Florida, the Democracy claim the State by from 250 to 500 majority, with the same conditions attached as in the other two States mentioned. This is the situation on that side.

On the other hand, the Republicans claim Florida by from 3,000 to 5,000 on an honest vote,—or on the vote as cast, a clear majority. They charge that Democrats have thrown a train from the track near Tallahassee, and that they have destroyed, or attempted to destroy, the returns from the strongest Republican district in Florida, and one that has regularly, heretofore, overbalanced the largest majority the balance of the State ever gave the Democracy. Of course, the returns will never be made up without including the vote of Tallahassee. This done, and we hold unswervingly to the idea that we have Florida. In South Carolina, these facts are apparent: 4. That wherever there has been an unintimidated vote, the Republicans have gained, as compared with the vote of 1874. 2. That the Republicans have, on a fair expression of popular will, 25,000 majority in South Carolina. 3. That this large majority has not been overcome by honest means, and has not legally been overcome at all. That the colored people, where not intimidated, remained unswerving in their loyalty to the Republican party, is susceptible of the clearest proof. And 4. That the State is consequently Republican, by a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000. Louisiana is confidently and calmly claimed for the Republicans by Governor KELLOGG, on the vote as it stands. Yet he submits specific statements of frauds and intimidations that must be investigated as part of the count. For example, it is simply impossible that where there was a large Republican majority in parishes two years ago, there should be no Republican votes now, whatever. Those parishes must be thrown out of the count, though without that he claims the State. Thus the proper Republican authorities claim the three States mentioned.

The grave feature of the situation is, however, in the fact that we are face to face with the question whether violence, fraud, and murder shall dominate, in the election of the President of the United States. This issue is now as clearly defined, in its relation to the States mentioned, as though it applied to every State in the Union. The desperation of the Democracy necessitates the most positive and earnest spirit on the part of Republicans. We are face to face with a crisis. We would have our friends do nothing that would be in the least unfair, but we would have them stand firm as granite in the emergency. It will be less a misfortune to have war, rather than permit the Democracy to dominate the Presidency by violence, than it would to have them destroy the value and sanctity of the ballot. And this is the precise issue we are called upon to meet. Fairness *must* now be shown. And what that is, in an emergency like the present, there is, fortunately, no room to doubt. It requires not only that the ballots returned shall be honestly counted, and this we would have done in the eyes of all the world, but that frauds and violence shall be sifted, and the districts where they controlled, be thrown out of the count, or the returns purged of wrong. This is the law and it must be applied in the cases referred to. We understand this to be the President's meaning in his command for an honest count; and this he means to have at all hazards. And in this he is right. The salvation of the country depends upon it. If the Democracy gain power through such violence and fraud as it can be shown they have practiced this year, there is absolutely no hope in the future for the Republic. The emergency is upon us. Let prudence, wise counsels and the spirit of right and fairness prevail, but let impartial justice fairly decide, and then enforce that decision at all hazards. On this basis we have no fear. We are as certain as that the sun shines by day, and the stars by night, that HAYES and WHEELER will be declared President and Vice President of the United States.

GRANT'S ORDER.

President GRANT deserves the highest praise for his order, sending troops to Florida, and assuring the people that the full power of the Government shall be employed to protect the rightful authorities in an honest count of the vote, at the South. The Democrats have palpably conceded the election in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, to be honestly Republican, but have resorted to violence to prevent an honest count of the vote. In Florida, their outrages are in the neighborhood of Tallahassee, the strongest Republican district in the State, and the design was to destroy the ballot boxes, and thus prevent the rightful count. In South Carolina their riotings have had the same significance. In Louisiana, it has been even worse than in the other States. Hence the order of the President. His remark that no man should be willing to receive the office of President through fraud, and that he who would do it, is unfit to hold the office, is a terrible drive at TILDEN. We do not imagine that there is an honest, right thinking man in the country who doubts that TILDEN has resorted to the use of money, repeating, fraud, and has known of murder being used in his interest. Yet he reaches forth his hand to endeavor to control the vote of Louisiana, in his interest.

As to the votes, it is solemnly declared by Governor KELLOGG, and cannot be truthfully denied, that the White Liners in several Republican parishes, not only employed intimidation and murder in advance of the election, but on election day violently prevented Republicans from voting; and that Republican parishes are returned without a single Republican vote being reported. This carries on its face the evidence of fraud, and we hold that an honest count requires the throwing out of all such parishes. The Returning Board has the undoubted right to take evidence on the question, and to use its own judgment, acting on *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and refuse to count the vote from parishes where overwhelming intimidation has been evidently employed. It would be outrageously dishonest to allow Democratic votes to be counted in such cases,—as to put an end to the motive for such murderous conduct is one of the necessities of the hour. The rule we would thus apply is neither new nor novel. It is the old rule, that where elections are vitiated by fraud, the known fraudulent locality shall be deprived of its vote altogether. We simply propose that this rule shall be applied in the count at New Orleans.

It is evident, from Governor KELLOGG'S statement, that we clearly have Louisiana on a fair count. In New Orleans, and at all points heard from where the Democrats have heretofore had majorities, we have reduced those majorities. This shows that the drift of the honest vote in Louisiana is with us. So much is certain. That given parts of the State, where there is a heavy negro vote, that has always been cast with the Republicans, suddenly changed, and gave every vote to the Democrats, is simply impossible. Especially is this true when it is known that in Louisiana the colored people were more than ever united for the Republicans. Thus we stand firm in the belief that the State is honestly with us, and that we need only an honest count, which includes the throwing out of parishes where the Republicans were intimidated, or prevented from voting. This done, a s it should be, and the State is undeniably ours. The outrageous character of the Democratic canvass will receive attention when the vote is decided. It is known, and can be proven, that Indiana was carried by regularly organized repeaters. No intelligent persons can doubt that murder and violence were deliberately employed at the South. Yet, after all, TILDEN is beaten.

A RARE PROPOSITION.

Chevalier HENRY WATTERSON, full of benevolent interest in the welfare of the Democratic party, proposes that the election returns for the State of Louisiana shall be canvassed by two outside gentlemen—say Messrs. EVARTS and ADAMS—in the interest of fairness and—the Democratic party. He and his *confreres*, of a Congressional Committee, including HEWITT, of New York, have gone on to New Orleans to look after matters. This argues to us that they give up Florida and South Carolina, and propose, by fair means or foul, to capture Louisiana. WATTERSON throws out his count proposition to catch tender gulls. "Isn't it fair?" says the innocent Republican who voted for TILDEN for a change. Are not EVARTS and ADAMS honest men? Possibly. But when we start for fairness let us have it all round. Let us restore the negroes to life, who have been shot in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana as part of the Democratic tactics for success. Let us restore the ballot-boxes that have been smashed that Republican districts might be unrepresented. Let us rectify the unnumbered frauds perpetrated in the South in the interest of the Democratic party. If we are after right let it be right all round. It is refreshingly cool, after the frauds *known* to have been committed in Indiana, and al through the South, in behalf of the Democracy, to propose to dismiss a Republican Returning Board for fear that pure organization will get its due.

Aside from the outrageous impudence of the idea, the law will not permit it. Of course, according to WATTERSON'S high standard of Democratic purity, Republicans should not be entrusted with return boards at all. But the laws of Louisiana, and of the United States do not absolutely require such Boards to be made up to suit Democratic committees. It no doubt was an oversight, but nevertheless is true. This must be remedied, as the Democracy are so pure that they would scorn to count wrong. Yet could facts be sifted,—and some of them are known,—it would be seen that they carried Indiana by repeaters, and have spent their money systematically on that element. Their arrangements were thought to be perfect to carry Louisiana, and we warn our people there that if bribery will reach it, they will have the chance to sell out at a good round price. Fortunately they have knowledge of the importance of the case and neither the gentle persuasions of WATTERSON, nor TILDEN'S money will avail. Louisiana is Republican and will not be anything else.

GATHERING THE GRAPES.

A Pretty Sight in the Vineyards of Turkey and Servia.

A correspondent writes: A prettier sight presently came beneath my notice—one forming a strange contrast to the heavy, saddening spectacle I had lately witnessed. I have mentioned the vineyards of Turkey and Servia. Those of the last-named country have, wherever we have gone, been very effectually cleared of whatever grapes they boasted, but in Turkey the harvest has now come, and as in the times when Horatius kept the bridge "in the brave days of old," so now the girls of the country have to gather the vintage. The sires have had to drive the wagons of grain, forage and ammunition to the army; have had to take back into Nisch the wounded soldiers who have fallen in the fight; have been told to bury the dead out of the sight of the living, and aid in moving the tents and material of the army. Thus to these young maidens has been entrusted the task of gathering in the wheat and barley into Nisch that also has fallen the labor of bringing in the grapes. I suppose that even in better times this has been their work, for the harvest of the vineyard has many a pretty custom connected with it which surely cannot be the outgrowth of a devastating war. It is when the grapes are purple or transparent that the Bulgarian damsel dons a new attire, plaits her hair with gaudy ribbons, fastens to her head-dress pieces of gold if she is rich, or copper if she is poor, and sallies forth to pluck the rich fruit. We met a little procession of these youthful dames going out to the vineyard on our way to Nisch. Seated in the rough wagons of the country, with baskets on their arms, gay in their bright dresses, and radiant with smiles, they were being drawn by bullocks which, being lazily attended by boyish drivers, rolled to the one side and then to the other of the rough, badly made road. Every now and then one of the party would break out into snatches of song, and then there would be a peal of laughter, so careless were they of the passing hour. To one just fresh from the horrors of war it was strange to see such merriment so close to so much devastation and misery.

Feminine Suspenders.

"You never would believe all I've been through. I don't believe there's a reformed in Boston that I haven't spent hours in and I can't get anything just right. As for the buttons, I've sewed them on and ripped them off again; they are legion, and when I think of the buttonholes I've made it is positively awful! As for the pantaloon skirt supporters, don't mention such a thing to me unless you wan't to make me mad! I've tried every kind, looked far and near; sewed on hooks, ripped 'em off; sewed on rings, wished I hadn't; tried strings—worse than anything else. This week I've taken off the last patent thing, gone back to pins, and I guess there are all of a dozen about me—now, you know, that I mean to keep them, but I'm just waiting; some of the girls will soon be in with 'something new,' and I'll try it, just for variety, and, if it doesn't do, there's an end of skirt supporters for Kitty Briggs." A week after this a quiet-looking young lady walked into 17 Temple place, and stepping up to the counter said in a tone of desperation to the attendant matron, "Madame, have you a pair of suspenders?" "Oh, plenty. Like this, you mean?" She showed Kitty a neat pair, ending with a sort of guarded hook, strong and convenient. Kitty took them, gazed at them, and remarked *soto voce*, "Then you are my long lost brother!" "Ma'am?" said the startled attendant. "Oh, nothing," answered Kitty, mildly. "I said that I see this is what I have been looking for for a long time." With that she laid down fifty cents and marched off with her suspenders, feeling that her troubles were at last over. That night she sent off a postal to her friend: "Now, I've done it. No more rows of buttons, button-holes, tapes, pins, hooks, or any such trumpery for me. I first clasp this little arrangement through them all at one dive, dress, skirts and the rest, and there I am. Good-by, dear. You try 'em, and then, for the rest of your life, you'll bless your triumphant Kitty Briggs."—*Woman's Journal.*

—Young ladies should not be deceived by this mild weather into leaving off their belt buckles. There is a dampness in the air which should be guarded against.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES.

The Fashions in the Metropolis—New Polonaises, Basques, and Overskirts—Trimmings and Colors — Winter Wrappings — Furs and Children's Clothing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Now that fashionable New York has fairly returned from the country and seaside, that the round of receptions, etc., has begun, and the winter furnishing houses have held their fall and winter openings, the styles for the season may be said to be settled.

There are no violent revolutions nor changes. A novice would say we were wearing just what was fashionable last year, and in so saying would be guilty of a great mistake. Last winter it was the bud, now it is the full blown rose.

The long polonaises, then just being introduced, are now the favorite garment, and the cardinal red, which was creeping into favor, blazes now on well nigh every toilet. Let not this statement mislead any one. There are no dresses nor suits of this brilliant hue, and though Parisians are reported as wearing them, the lady who appeared on Fifth avenue clad in cardinal red would find herself unpleasantly conspicuous. Brown of the darkest shade—blue, "deeply, darkly blue"—prune, and above all, greens of the most invisible hues, are the favorite colors of the season. But on these dark costumes blaze bows and pipings of vivid red; red sashes are in favor, and the popular neckt ie is of cardinal net or ribbon. The effect is startling, but rare piquity, and the dash of color is becoming to almost every one.

Last year such costumes were confined to the house, now no one regards them as out of taste on the promenade.

Evening dresses display the same hue in heavier masses, and one of the handsomest toilets of the season's opening was a princesse robe of soft thick, repped cardinal silk, with tunic of white lace, looped with pomegranate blossems.

New Overdresses.

The close-fitting, long-waisted garments, which suit the lithe figures of the American women so perfectly, retain their hold on popular favor. But narrow as are the skirts, smooth and long as are polonaises and basques, they are not tight. In fact, those made by skillful modistes fit as if molded to the figure, and allow full play to every muscle. The most striking feature of costume is, perhaps, the utter absence of crinoline at the waist. The tournure or bustle is entirely discarded. Flexible hoops of crinoline, one above the other, hold out the skirt of the dress, and give a graceful flow to the drapery, but ultra fashionables wear no bustles. The long Marguerite basque is the favorite style; and all drapery and loop ing is low on the skirt.

There is a decided fancy for scarf tunics, and in many costumes the drapery consists of two straight breadths set in at the side seams of polonaise or overskirt, and pleated or tied behind.

The dagonal polonaise is among the most stylish garments shown at recent openings. This, as its name indicates, has the diagonal front introduced last winter and now so popular, and buttons on the left side from top to bottom. It is very, very long, and well nigh hides the skirt worn beneath it.

The long corset basque is also a favorite garment. The back to this is invariably in six pieces—two back, two high side forms reaching to the shoulder seam, and two side forms under the arm. The fronts may be either in one place, each fitted by darts, or in three, with seams from neck to the edge of the basque. Many of the new basques have square backs, and many have the side forms lengthened, making long tabs on each side.

The Jewess tunic, so often described in these letters, is much used as a model for handsome overdresses. One, of the new Lisbon green, in basket woven silk, is edged with deep fringe or laced behind from top to bottom with a silken cord and tassels; another of embroidered China crape, is merely caught together by bows at intervals, with a handsome sash, finishing the series.

Trimmings.

Fringes, fur and feather bands, laces, embroidery, all these are fashionable, and it is hard to tell which takes precedence. Quantities of very fine pleating are also used in conjunction with other trimmings, or alone. Velvet is another furore, and buttons are employed to excess.

A suit which merits description is of dark green faille and of velvet of the same shade. The lower skirt is of velvet, or rather the long overskirt discloses a wide, scant flounce of velvet, the material on which it is set, being invisible, may be less costly. The overskirt of the silk has a long apron in front and a clinging puff behind. These are draped by shirring from top to bottom, where they meet, and a wide bias band of velvet, piped on the edges with silk, and with silk buttons sewed on through the middle, joins or divides, the two. The same trimming is set on the bottom of the overskirt, and pendant tassels finish it on the ower edge. The sleeves are velvet, with flaring cuffs; the basque of silk, with a low Swiss bodice of velvet in front, which last is set in at the seam under the arm. The standing collar is of silk, lined with velvet, the lining showing where the ends turn over English fashion in front.

By the way, this favorite English collar is merely a bias band of the dress material, with an interlining of thin crinoline between the silk and velvet. If desired, a seam at the back will make it flare outward. In setting it on care should be taken neither to hold it so full as to gather, nor yet so tight as to stretch it.

The plastron is a new feature on French dresses. This, as its name indicates, is a breastplate of silk or velvet set on the upper front of the basque. Revers of the dress material form the appropriate border, and it is wise not to cut out the basque, but to turn it back for these revers, or if that be difficult, to leave the material under the plastron intact and simulate the revers.

Dresses buttoned behind are still worn, and as these are inconvenient, a trimming of buttons down the back, is much liked. Two rows of small buttons, with lacing of cord or tassels, or three rows without this, are the style in most seen.

Small buttons are preferred to large ones on dress fronts. Cording is a favorite edge for handsome materials, which, like velvet or camel's hair, are rich enough in themselves to dispense with trimming.

Cloaks and Furs.

Last winter fashion prescribed wrappings to match the dress, and black cloaks were not good taste, unless worn with black dress. This season this regulation is annulled, and black is the color for wrappings of all kinds. Cloaks are long, and short English jackets are not stylish though still worn. Sicilliene, heavily repped silk, lined with the popular black beaver cloth; these are first choice, though matelasse and basket woven cloths appear in many handsome wraps.

Velvet will never lose its prestige, and many elegant cloaks are now made of it.

Fur bands are the favorite trimming. Feather bands, frail but beautiful, come next; then wide braids and heavy fringes.

Seal sacques continue the ambition of many ladies. All who can afford them have them; those who can not purchase, covet them. Many plain ones are worn, though those trimmed with otter or fox bands are handsomer and more costly.

The prices range from one to five hundred dollars, the first plain, but of good quality in Alaska seal, the last of the beautiful Shetland seal, with wide border of unplucked otter, and between these are many grades. Of course, there are cheaper sacques, but they cannot be recommended for durability, nor for beauty.

Chinchilla is the favorite fancy fur. Children's furs are of this, or of cony, gray or white.

Children's Clothes.

Mothers dress their children sensibly and comfortably for the street. Dark, soft woolens, and thick, long stockings, are chosen. The new Gabrielle, buttoning in front, with long Marguerite back and plaited skirt set in behind is the favorite style of walking coat for little girls. It is frequently made of the richest materials—velvet, matlassed and damasked silks—but, for service and comfort, nothing is better than cashmere warmly lined. A broad sash is set in at the side seams, and conceals the joining of the basque, back, and kilted skirt.

Dark blue and very dark brown are the colors most used for these little ladies. Cardinal red is much employed for sashes. Coats of it are seen also, but are unpleasantly suggestive of the remark of an old-fashioned grandmother who saw her granddaughter thus equipped: "Now, my daughter, tie a string to her, and she'll be all ready to travel with a hand organ.

This Gabrielle is also popular for indoor wear when made of less heavy material. Girls and boys both wear kilt skirts as heretofore. The loose dress, with plaited waist cut long, with a skirt that is merely a ruffle, is the favorite pattern for calicoes and cambrics.

The close-fitting Normandy bonnet is still *the* bonnet for small girls, larger ones wear felt turbans or toques, trimmed to match the suit. Hats entirely of fur or feathers are also much liked. These may be easily made at home by covering a frame with a band of fur or feathers, over a covering of thin silk to match the feathers or fur in tint.

Small stockings have given place to those of solid color. Dark blue, brown, and cardinal red are most liked.

Dick Turpin's Gallantry.

A descendant of a willful, high-spirited young woman of the olden English times tells a story concerning her. This young woman had been sent on a visit to some friends of her family living about twenty miles from town, and while there quarreled one day with her hostess. Without more ado she ordered her horse to be saddled, and, attended only by a young servant boy, started to ride to London. She reached Blackheath in safety, and there, of course, she lost her way. But after a while, seeing a horseman at some distance, she cantered boldly up to him and asked him to direct her. He was a good-looking man, with a fine manner, and rode—the incontestable sign of a gentleman then—a remarkably handsome horse. He was very courteous, not only showing the road, but escorting her for several miles, chatting very pleasantly by the way, till the houses were in view. When he was about to leave her he said: "Tell your friends, madam, that you are too handsome a young lady to ride alone, but that you have safely crossed Blackheath under the escort of—Dick Turpin," and with that he raised his hat and galloped off.

CURED OF HIS WINKING.

How He Got Into Trouble at a Millinery Shop.

Sanders is a great winker. He can't talk to you two minutes without enforcing his point with a drop of one of his upper eyelids; he never takes a letter out of the office without winking at one of the clerks; he winks when he duns you, and gives you a sly one when he pays a bill. When he meets and greets you on the street, it is always with a significant closing of the left eye, and when he has a stunning piece of news to tell you his wink is one of great import. The world moved along smoothly enough with Sanders until last Friday. Up to that time he had gone winking and blinking along peacefully enough, and no clouds had obscured his happiness; but a pall is hanging over Sanders now, and life has no charms for him. It's all his wife's fault, he says. She had no business sending him into a millinery store. She wanted a bow to match one on her hat, and she started Sanders off to procure it. He entered the store whistling, and when one of the shop-girls approached and said "Good morning," he winked and replied "Good morning."

The girl blushed and looked nervous; Sanders displayed the bow, and said:

"Got anything to match that?" and winked again. The girl vanished to the back room with flaming cheeks, leaving Sanders to stare after her in open-mouthed wonder. In a minute or two the boss milliner, who had been informed of his actions, appeared. She was highly indignant, and as she slammed the door behind her she said, "Sir——"

"Good morning, madame," said Sanders. "Fine day, ain't it now," and a wink was unconsciously slung at the lady. She bridled up instantly.

"Sir, the conduct ——"

"Of that girl?" interrupted Sanders. "Oh, that's all right; never mind her—little bashful, eh?"

Another tremendous wink.

"I cannot permit such conduct, Sir. It is shameful and insulting."

"Not at all; not at all," says Sanders, still off the track. "Don't say another word, we understand each other."

Another portentous wink.

The milliner vanished, slamming the back door behind her, and Sanders sinks into a seat ejaculating, "Well, I'll be dogoned!" But he bounced up quick when a gentleman entered, and, calling him "an old hippopotamus," proceeded to divest himself of his coat, and squaring off at Sanders, cried out, "Now, then, come on!"

"Why, why, bless me, what does this mean?" said Sanders.

"Oh, yes, you're a nice one, you are. What kind of a place do you take this for, coming around and insulting women and girls with your winks. Come on!" and he danced around Sanders. He got one in on Sanders over the eye; his left duke felt of Sanders' ribs, while his right rattled around all over Sanders' mug, and when he got through with Sanders, that individual was as badly demoralized as a pig in a whirlwind, and he never found out what it was all about until the milliner's husband, who had ascertained his habit, called on Sunday and apologized. Sanders shook hands, said it was all right, and was just about to wink again, when he checked himself and said:

"Blame it, I'll swear off from that habit!" and then he turned and winked at the wall to enforce his oath.

ASTHMA or Difficulty of Breathing is promptly remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert L. Dilworth.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAFNESS RELIEVED.—NO Medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind. k81

$55 A WEEK TO AGENTS. WORK highly important and indispensable to F. & A. M. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Reading & Co., Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York. k86-d&S

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others having claims against said bank are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 19, 1876. k61

D. IHMSEN, Prest. J. CALLERY, V. Prest
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

CITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK.
k23

Mrs. M. CHRISTY,
239 PENN AVENUE,
Opening Saturday, Nov. 4th,
WINTER MILLINERY.
k95

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g22 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

FRED. ALTVATER
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Junlata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

POLICY HOLDERS IN
New York Life Insurance Co.
Can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policie and amount of insurance to INVESTIGATOR Lock Box 4475, New York City Postoffice. k84

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in cash or trade.
JAMES HARRISON,
No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
615 285 LIBERTY STREET

R. M. LEONARD,
Lumber Merchant,
173 PENN AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT DAVIS,
GRAIN CHOPPING MILL
Corner 31st street and A. V. R. R. Chopped Feeds, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, always fresh and of best quality, wholesale and retail. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to buy direct from the mill. k28

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
Finest Assortment in the City.
CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,

MATTRESSES,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Holtzman & Wiederhold,
64 WOOD STREET.

EGGS—10 BOXES FRESH EGGS, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.
November 3, 1876.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9. 1876.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

At 12½c, best styles Tycoon Repps.
At 15c, latest styles Tycoon Repps.
At 18½c, latest novelties in Tycoon Repps.

All Worth 25c Per Yard.

At 8c, new and desirable Dress Goods.
At 10c, large assortment new Dress Goods.
At 12½c, new styles seasonable Goods.

All Much Under Value.

At 18½c, all the new shades in Colored Mohairs.
At 18½c, special bargains in heavy Poplins.
At 20c, heavy Colored Poplins, extra value.

All Extra Good Value.

At 20c, new styles French Plaids, good bargains.
At 25c, new all-wool Plaid Suitings.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped Suiting.

All Extra Good Bargains.

At 25c and 28c, new styles and designs Brocades.
At 30c, new colors and shadings in Brocades.
At 31c, new novelties in Brocades, all in Sateen.

Damasse and All-Wool.

At 25 and 31c, latest shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 33 and 40c, Winter shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 45c to $1.50, very fine Colored Cashmeres. The value on all of which is unrivaled.
At 25 and 31c, fine Black Cashmeres.
At 33 and 40c, rich Black Cashmeres.
At 45c to $3.50, extra fine Black Cashmeres.

Unequaled anywhere in Value.

At 75 and 80c, Black French Cashmeres.
At 62½ and 70c, fine Colored Cashmeres.

To which special attention is invited, knowing them to surpass any previous offering in Cashmeres.

At $1, assorted brown Dress Silks.
At $1.25, all the new shades in Dress Silks.
At 85c to $3.50, superior Lyons Black Silks.

ALL BEING UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
Invite special attention to the following new things just opened:

Brocade Velvets,
Black and Colored, at much lower prices than those shown in the early part of the season.
New line of Colored Trimming Velvets in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate.

FEATHER TRIMMING,
In White, Black and Brown.
New Black Silk and Chenille Fringes.
New Colored Silk and Chenille Fringes.
Worsted Fringes, all shades.
Black Worsted Fly Fringes, 2 yard lengths, for Trimming Overdresses.
New Silk and Chenille Galoons and Passementerie.

MOHAIR BRAIDS,
In Dark Myrtle, Blue and Brown, 1-4 to 2 inches wide; in Black, 1-4 to 3 inches wide.
Latest novelties in Fans, White and Black, with paintings.

Ladies' Felt Hats and Bonnets.
Misses' Felt Hats, newest shapes in Black, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Brown and Black.

Double Bone Colored
WERLEY CORSETS,
18 to 36 inches.
Large, Colored, Plaid and Java Canvas.
Newest thing in Heavy Rug Canvas in dark colors.

Embroidered Slipper Patterns,
On Canvas, Velvet and Cloth.
Embroidered Canvas, Foot Rests, Brackets, Towel Rack Stripes, Chair Stripes, &c.

Ladies' Pineapple Handkerchiefs,
Plain, White and Colored Borders,
1 inch Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

NEW LINE
UNDRESSED KIDS,
In Dark Browns and Slates, 4 buttons.
White Undressed Kids, 3 and 6 button.
Kid Gloves in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate, 2 and 3 button.
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves, Children's Knit Mittens, Men's Cloth and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets, Boys' Leather and Cloth Gloves, &c.

RETAIL STORES
DAILY OPENINGS
—OF—
SUITS AND CLOAKS!
—AT—
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

F. H. EATON & CO.
Are now prepared to show the largest line of Ladies and Children's Suits and Cloaks ever opened in this city, and at prices in accordance with the wants of the times.
During the period of extreme depression in prices of woolen goods in New York they made contracts for seven hundred Rough Cloth Coats, which they now offer at as low prices at retail

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 13, 1876.

The continued political uncertainty has served to depress quite seriously finances and business, and at the close of last week serious complaints were heard from various sources of the absolute dullness prevailing. This must necessarily continue for a few days yet, or until we shall hear definitely from the three doubtful States. This stress of business affects the banks and all classes of monetary institutions. There is an absolute stagnation, extending even to stock operations in Wall street, New York. The money market, in this abnormal condition, cannot be reported with reference either to present or future transactions.

ORIGIN OF THE MONEY ARTICLE.

The recent death of John F. Cleveland, of the New York *Tribune*, brings up the subject of financial editors, who are generally supposed to make a good deal of money, directly or indirectly, out of their positions. Cleveland died comparatively poor, having, it is understood, no other property than two shares of *Tribune* stock, which has not made dividends for some time, and will not make any probably for some time longer, owing to the determination of the association to pay for its new building first. Cleveland, therefore, was an exception to what is generally believed of the profitableness of being a money writer on a leading newspaper in the metropolis. When Cleveland died I heard an old acquaintance of his say, "Poor Cleve! He was a good soul, and a perfectly upright man. He was the first and the last of the honest financial editors in New York." I know a number of persons who think the same thing, though without any definite reason. Beyond all question, Cleveland was the embodiment of integrity; but that he absorbed all the integrity of his class seems to be a violent presumption. I have no doubt that money-writers are as honest as men in any walk of life, albeit I can see why they should be vulgarly regarded otherwise. They have certain opportunities to make money, and the unreflecting public, aware of the fact, jump to the conclusion that they must profit thereby. It is not common, I know, for financial editors to quit the world without leaving behind them at least a pecuniary independence; but it is unjust to declare or to think, when one of them dies before acquiring such independence, that only he is honest. There are ways of getting money, even in journalism, that are not dishonorable. The money article of a newspaper in this country is comparatively of recent date. It was begun in the *Herald*, May 11, 1835, six days after the first issue of that paper, from the basement of No. 20 Wall street. It was conceived, gathered and written by the late James Gordon Bennett. In those days, he did the leaders, police reports, paragraphs, foreign and domestic news, the whole journal in fact, in addition to keeping the books, making out the accounts, selling papers and frequently writing out the advertisements.

Robinson Bros., BROKERS, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	116⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117¾	10-40's	113⅛
" 1865	109¾	Currency 6's	124½
" 1865 new	112⅜	New 5 per cents	112⅝
6-20's 1867	115⅝	10-40's coupons	114

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103¼	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅞
Erie	10	Union Pacific	59¼
L. C.	80	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
C. C. & I. C.	94	Harlem	136¼
St. Paul	21¾	Adams Express	107
Do. Pref	52⅜	American Express	59
Michigan Central	92	Wells, Fargo & Co.	60
Do. Central	42⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84¼
Northwestern com	36	Quicksilver	30½
Do. Pref	58½	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	109⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13½
Cleve. & Pitts	88⅜	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	34⅝	Terre Haute	11⅜
Western Union Tel.	73	N. J. Central	93⅝
Delaware, L. & W.	120		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (A)	45¾	Cen. Trans (A)	40
Reading (A)	21⅝	Empire do. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. A.	136¾	A. V. R. R.	7.30
Cam. & Am. (B)	193¼	P. C. & St. L.	77¼
Lehigh Valley (B)	59	N. Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, November 11, 1876.

Money 1¼@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6½. Sterling 482@484. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $65,000. The customs receipts were $178,000. The clearings were $27,009,000. Gold opened at 109¾, declined to 109¼, and closed at 109¾. The carrying rates were 2 1-2, 2, 3, 1 1-2 and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments were dull and lower. In railroad bonds this afternoon Union Pacific firsts declined to 105⅞, and Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 80¾. New York Central coupon firsts sold at 119, and sixes of 1878 at 102½. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices. The stock market opened at a decline of ⅛ and ¼ per cent., but subsequently advanced ½ to 1¼ per cent., chiefly in Lake Shore, St. Paul, Western Union, Michigan Central and New Jersey Central. After noon there was a decline of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent., the latter in Michigan Central. Subsequently the market became extremely dull, but towards the close became firm and higher, the advance from the lowest point of the day ranging from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. The greatest improvement was in Western Union, which rose to 73. Lake Shore advanced to 55½, Michigan Central to 42¾, New Jersey Central to 33¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 72¾, St. Paul common to 21½, preferred to 52 3 4, and New York Central to 102½. The other changes were slight. The market closed active, with better prices. The transactions aggregated 152,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Erie, 56,000 Lake Shore, 2,200 North-weste, 10,700 St. Pauls, 10,500 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 14,800 Michigan Central, 3,200 Ohios, and 39,000 Western Union.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 117 1-4; 5-20s '65, 109¾; 5-20s new, 112¾; 5-20s '67, 115¾; do. '68, 116½; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 113 1-4; do. coupons, 115; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 45; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 105.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 30; Pacific Mail, 34¼; Mariposa, 3; do. preferred, 3½; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 57½; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 9 7-8; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 92; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 59¼; Lake Shore, 55 5-8; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88¾, ex div.; Illinois Central, 79; Northwestern common, 36; do. preferred, 59½; C. C. C. & I., 88¾; New Jersey Central, 33¾; St. Paul, 21 5 8; do. preferred, 52¾; Rock Island, 109½; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; do. preferred, 24; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 11¾; Ft. Wayne, 102; Delaware & Lackawanna, 72¾; Chicago & Alton, 98¾; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 8¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15½; Indiana Central, 3½; Missouri Pacific, 24; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13; Central Pacific, 110; Union 10½'s; Union Pacific land grants, 101; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90½.

LONDON, November 11.—The general relapse on the Stock Exchange yesterday is attributed to Lord Beaconsfield's warlike speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet. American securities have been adversely affected by the political situation in the United States, which is attracting much attention. The *Times* to day printed a special dispatch from Philadelphia over a column long, giving the latest phase of affairs. The large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England have not had much influence upon discount rates, because of the scarcity of bills of foreign bankers. Consols, 96 1-16; 5-20s '65, 103¾; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, November 11.—Rentes, 104f 97½c.

FRANKFORT, November 11.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 11, 1876.

The inclement weather of to-day had a depressing effect upon general business, which, at best, has been dull all week. Now, however, the election being over, it is hoped and expected that local trade at least will revive.

APPLES—Are selling in a jobbing way at $1@1,50 ₰ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

BUTTER—Continues in excessive supply, especially as regards the common and medium grades, and the market is dull. Prime to choice rolls quoted at 20@22c extra do, 23@24; fancy creamery, 26@27c.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1,40@1,50 per bushel to the wholesale trade and $1,65@1,75 in a small way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾ ₰ lb.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@13½ for September make and about one cent less for August.

CHESTNUTS—$3,50@4 ₰ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—$4@5 per bbl.

CIDER—Is still reported dull, and while the supply is not large it is in excess of the demand; we continue to quote at $3@3 ₰ bbl; barrels included.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples in better supply and prices are easier but unchanged; 4@5 for fair to prime and 6 for choice.

EGGS—The supply of fresh continues light—scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are steady at 26@27. Pickled are in good supply; quotable at 20@23c.

FLOUR—There is only a fair demand and the market continues rather weak in tone, but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $6,50@6 75 for good brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $7@8. Rye Flour, $4,50@5.

GROCERIES—Business in the leading grocery staples has been rather dull all week, but there has been no important change in prices. Sugar is reported firm at nearly all the trade centres including New York and New Orleans. Molasses have commenced to come forward more freely and prices are weaker. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.

Green.		Roasted.	
Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11⅜
Crushed	12¾ a	Standard B	11⅛
Granulated	12¾ a	Standard Ex C	11⅛
Powdered	12	Refi. Yellow	10@10¼

COFFEES.

Choice	24½	Best	27
Prime	24	Second	26
Fair	22½	Third Grade	24
Java	32	Jamaica	26

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	40

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	70c
Prime old crop N. O	58c
Fair old crop N. O	42c

GRAIN—There is no change to report in the market for Wheat, with the exception of an easier feeling in sympathy with the advices from Chicago and New York. The offerings here continue light and prices are still maintained; we continue to quote at $1,28@1,30 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red. The Oat market has undergone no quotable change recently; mixed, 36@37; white, 38@39. New Ear Corn is still quoted at 40@45, as to quality and condition; old quotable at 54@56. Old Shelled Corn is without change, in store and on track. Rye is still quoted at 70@72, and Barley at 90@95 for spring and $1 10@1,15 for fall.

HAY—Loose from country wagons, $12@15 per ton; baled, $10@14, as to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Bran, $11,10@12—sales reported at $12 Middlings, $13@14.

ONIONS—$2@2,50 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—We notice a steady demand without any material change in prices. We quote Procter & Gamble's make as follows:

Extra White Winter	95
Alexander Extra	85
No. 1	82
No. 2	75

Carbon still quoted at 24@25c. Linseed quiet.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c per pair. Dressed chickens, 12@14c ₰ lb. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17c per lb.

POTATOES—Quoted at 60@70c per bushel, the outside figure for good Peach Blows. Sweets scarce and higher; $3,50@4,50 ₰ bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The market for the Hog products continues quiet, but prices remain unchanged. At the source of supply business is still reported quiet, and the tendency appears to be downward.

Sugar cured ₰ lb.	14½	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
S'fast Bacon S. C.	14	mer use—in tres	11¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	13	Do. ¼ bbls.	11¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	1,65	Do. ½ bbls.	12¼
Sausages	8	Do. 3 lb caddies	13¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	12¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	13¾
Mess Pork	$15,00	Do. 6 lb do	13¾
Short Cut do	18,00	Ham Sausage	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₰ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 4¾; city rendered, 8¼c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been no change in the situation since the date of our last general report; business, which has been very dull for about two months, was more so if possible this week in consequence of the election excitement. In regard to the raw article there has been little or no change in prices, and as the refiners are buying very sparingly, many of them having shut down, it is evident that there is a very light demand for it; moreover, no improvement can reasonably be expected while the dead-lock between the refiners and the exporters continues. As regards the product, it also is very dull; there has been very little bought for export during the past 60 days, the exporters still refusing to pay the price demanded by the combination, but in view of the more favorable advices from abroad, an early revival in the export trade is confidently expected.

The Trade market was reported rather firmer to-day, with little or no change to make in prices. United certificates quoted at $1,20@1,22½.

Refined was also reported firmer in tone, caused by the advances in Antwerp; business was very quiet. We continue to quote at 26c deliverable on the seaboard, and 25c to home trade buyers.

Oil Barrels more active and higher; selling at $1,10 for countries and $1,25 for city make.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 1,484,-150 bbls; same time last year, 1,207,653 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, 858,107; same time, 1875, 8.8,048. Shipments past week only 5,651 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Standard Oil Co	Warden & Co.	1,000
Central Refining Co.	Central Refining Co.	416
Warden & Onward	W F Brick	202
Total		618

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

Most of our dealers appear to be well satisfied with condition of affairs on domestic wools. The predicted increase of distribution into consumers' hands has not commenced as yet, but it is claimed that it will only require a little patience to realize expectations in this respect, and that a good healthy winter business is certain. At all events, a socks are held on this theory, and though at full prices, buyers can obtain a fair amount, there is no pressure to realize from any quarter. The position assumed by manufacturers is unchanged. When they find an absolute need for supplies, they come forward and submit to the rates asked without much sparing, but cannot be induced to operate beyond, and the great majority of them adhere to the assertion that the market for woolens affords no positively encouraging features, except on a few specialties. The speculation among dealers has subsided somewhat, and with the excitement over the election has kept business quiet during the week.

Foreign grades remain firm, but have not been very active of late. The sales reported during the week embrace 31,000 lbs X and XX Ohio at 42@46c; 59,000 lbs X and above, at 47½c; 2,300 lbs unwashed fine Indiana combing, 35c; 10,000 lbs Michigan, 42½c; 10,000 lbs State fleeces, 2,000 washed Ohio delaine, 2,000 unwashed Indiana combing, 10,000 short extra pulled, 5 bags old extra, on private terms; 3,000 lbs Eastern Texas, 26c; 5,000 do new Texas, 24c; 3,000 fall Texas, 22½c; 50 bags X Western Texas, 17,000 lbs Eastern do, 45,000 lbs Georgia, 1,000 lbs do (Lake), 5,000 lbs Wyoming, 1,800 lbs scoured California, 2,000 lbs super pulled do, 92,000 lbs fall California, 3,000 lbs do, on private terms; 12,000 do 47½c; 30,000 lbs do 52½c; and 100 bales Capeco p.t.—*Bulletin.*

The Chicago Wheat Market—What is the Matter?

What is the matter with our wheat market? We have received 4,200,000 bu less since June 30 than during the same time in 1875, and yet our stocks are now 1,550,000 bu larger than a year ago. Already the North Side elevators are so full that they are reported to be sending wheat over to the city to find storage room, and this just before the beginning of winter. At the present rate of accumulation we shall have scarcely any room to spare by the 1st of December, in which case it is difficult to tell what will be done with the receipts of the winter that do not go forward by rail. The fact is, that, ever since the depression of 1873, the market for No. 2 has been unfortunately too high for Central shippers to operate except at a loss and there has been scarcely a straight shipping order filled with the speculative grade in the past three months. The lower grades have been moved out freely, and, it is believed, without loss; but the No. 2 has been held out of the reach of shippers by speculative trading. We do not say that no No. 2 has gone forward during the past three months. Several cargoes were shipped, but only by parties interested in the speculative deal. They did not move it out at a rate demanded by the diminished volume of receipts, and the result is, our present accumulation, with prices too high to invite purchasers.

It may be useless to spend time in talking of the probable solution of this commercial riddle, but it does not appear probable that the present situation can continue much longer. Which end of the overstretched band will give way first is a matter that can only be determined by the event; but that the end must give way, if the present tension is kept up, is as sure as that two and two make four.

The quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is reported to be 1,780,000 quarters, or about 14,000,000 bu. This is an unusually large quantity, and the fact probably accounts in part for the weakness in the British markets. Most of this wheat is believed to be on route from California. The shipments from that State will be heavy, and were commenced this year sooner than ordinary.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Flour quiet; family $5; fancy $6,75a7,25. Corn firm; white 45c; mixed 43c. Rye firm at 65c. Pork nominal. Bulk shoulders nominal at 8¼a8¾c. Lard dull; tierce 11a11¼c; kegs 11½c. Whisky, $1,08.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 11, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	266 cars.	497 cars.
Hogs	111 "	196 "
Sheep	26 "	58 "
Total	403 "	751 "

Of the 266 cars reported for the past week, 167 cars were through and 109 cars local against 226 cars of through, and 271 cars of local preceding week.

CATTLE.

The supply was remarkably light this week, as it was generally expected it would be in view of the presidential election, and as the demand was in excess of the offerings, holders demanded and obtained an advance of 20@25c per cwt. At the opening trade was very dull, buyers being unwilling to pay the advance, but subsequently, finding there was no other alternative, they pitched in and cleared the yards, and that, too, at the advance to which reference has been made. There was nothing sold above 5¼c, but there were no really choice beeves on sale; the quality of the offerings (as a rule) were common, hence the better grades sold more readily, and that, too, at higher prices relatively than the lower qualities. Our latest reports from New York at this writing, are of a more favorable character, but the outlook is not very promising for an immediate improvement, either in demand or prices.

Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	5,00a5,25
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	4,80a4,75
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	4,30a4,25
Common 900@1,000 steers	3,90a3,75
Stockers, as to quality	3,00a3,25
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,50a3,00

SHEEP.

The receipts this week were the lightest we have had, as compared with any preceding week, for several months, but the supply was fully equal to the demand, and the market, instead of improving, was worse so far as the selling interest was concerned. There was no inquiry on New York account; the reports east being unfavorable, and Philadelphia buyers also bought sparingly; this being the case holders instead of being able to secure an advance were forced to submit to a decline, and the market (all things considered) was the meanest of the season. It is probable there will be an increased demand the coming week, in view of the very light purchases to go east this week, and if so, an improvement in prices is probable.

We quote as follows:

Extra 93a100 lbs	4,25a4,50
Prime 88a90 lbs	3,85a4,00
Good 75a80 lbs	3,50a3,60
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,00a3,25
Common 70a75 lbs	2,50a2,75
Indianas, as to quality	3,00a4,50

HOGS.

The supply was quite liberal to-day, somewhat in excess of the demand, and prices were easier and a shade lower in consequence. Chicago was offish yesterday as was also New York, caused by increased receipts as well as the unsatisfactory condition of the market for the products, and unless there is a falling off in the receipts we look for a still further decline the coming week.

Following were the ruling quotations to-day:

Common to extra Philadelphia Hogs	6,00a6,20
Fair to prime Yorkers	5,85a5,85
Roughs	4,50a5,00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 11, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat moderately active and prices a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,08¾ cash; $1,09¾ December; $1,11¼ January; No. 3 99a99½c; rejected 88¾a89c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 43¾c cash; 43¾c bid December; rejected 42a42¼c. Oats: good demand at full prices 31 3 4a 32c cash; 23¼c December. Rye quiet; 57¼a 58c. Barley firm; 79c cash; 81c bid December.

PROVISIONS—Pork: fair demand but at lower rates; $16 cash; $15,30 bid year; $15,40 January. Lard dull; $9,75 cash; $9,42½a 9,45 year. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6 3 8a6 1-2c; clear rib 8¼a8¾c; clear 8¾c.

WHISKY—Dull; $1,07.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Flour firm; superfine Western and State $4,25a4,75; common to good $5,10a5,30; good to choice $5,35a5,45; fancy white wheat $5,50a6; extra Ohio $5,10a7,00; St. Louis $5,25a8,50. Rye flour quiet; $4,40a5. Corn meal steady; western $2,80a3,10. Wheat more doing; receipts 41,000 bush.; ungraded spring $1,12 a$1,23; No. 2 Milwaukee, new, $1,27a1,28; No. 1, new, $1,30. Rye, barley, prime leaf, tcs 11 Shoulders Ex S. C. 9¾ Lard, Ref for sum- Steady. Corn: more business doing; receipts 32,000 bush.; weak; no grade; old 56c; mixed steam graded 58¼a59c. Oats dull; receipts 13,000 bush.; western mixed and State 30a34c. Hay firm. Hops dull. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16½ a19 1-2c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9 1-2a9¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 12c; refined 26c. Tallow firm; 9c; naphtha city 14c. Turpentine unchanged. Eggs firm; western 20a28c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet; long clear 8¾a8¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,80a10,90c. Butter: choice steady; others irregular; western 15a30c. Cheese dull; 6a12½c. Whisky dull; $1,09¼a1,09½.

Metals.—Manufactured copper dull; Ingot Lake at 20¼a20¾c. Iron: American pig dull at $26a28,50; American dull and heavy at $18a22; Russian sheet 11¼a11½c, gold. Nails steady; cut $3,10; clinch $4,60 a5,35; horse shoe 20a26c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Cotton quiet and firm; 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1,13a1,25. Corn steady; old 52a53c; new 40a43c. Oats quiet but firm; 30a 33c. Rye dull; 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork scarce and firm; old $16,75; new $15,75. Lard: good demand; steam 9¾c; kettle 10¼a 10¾c. Bulk meats in good demand at 8¾a8¾a8¾a8¾c, partly cured and loose. Bacon inactive; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear rib scarce, 9¾a9¾c; clear 9¼a9¾c. Whisky quiet and weak; $1,07. Butter steady and unchanged.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, November 11.—Refined petroleum 53¾f.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton firm; 6 11-16a6¾d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000; American 5,000. Breadstuffs dull, except firmer. California white wheat average 10s 2da 10s 4d; Club 10s 4da10s 7d; red western spring 9sa 9s 10d; winter club 9s 8da10s. Flour 23s2d. Corn 25¾a27s. Oats 33s 6d. Barley 3 1-2s. Clover seed 50a55s. Refined petroleum 19½; spirits 10d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Refined petroleum 25¾a26c; crude 16c. Clover seed 13¾a14c. Flour firm; extra $4,12½; Minnesota family $6,25a6,60. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; mixed 55¼a56c; new 46c; sail 56¼c. Oats unchanged. Pork $17,00a 17,50. Lard $10a10,50. Whisky: Western $1,12. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extra 32a33c; firsts 28a30c; western extra 25a27c, firsts 21a22c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs: western fresh 28c.

St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Cotton unchanged. Flour firmer, but unchanged. Wheat higher; fall $1,21 bid cash, and November $1,12¼a1,12¾. Corn 41¼c. Oats quiet at 30¾c bid. Rye lower at 56½c bid. Barley unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,07. Provisions unchanged, with only a jobbing trade.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 11.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1,26; No. 1 white Michigan $1,30; No. 2 do. $1,23; No. 3 red $1,10½; rejected $1,07. Corn steady; high mixed 51½c; No. 2 spot and seller November 49½c; do. new 49¼c. Oats firmer; white 38c; Michigan 33c; rejected 25c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 11. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,18; No. 2 $1,11½; No. 3 $1,03½. Corn steady; No. 2 47c. Oats firm; No. 2 31c. Rye lower; No. 1 62¾c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 78c; No. 3 43¼a44c.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 11.—Flour: Minnesota $6,25a7. Corn: mixed and yellow, new 57½a62c Oats dull and in moderate demand.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 11. — Cotton firm; middling 11 3-4c; shipments 1,600 bales; sales 2,300 bales. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 11.—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; 57c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Market quiet without notable change.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 11.—Cattle: receipts 14,500 head; shipments 3,400; market firm, and better feeling, but few sales; prices unchanged. Hogs: receipts 75,000 head; shipments 4,100 head; market active, but lower; heavy $5,40a5,90; good to choice packing $5,50a5,70. Sheep: receipts 150; dull and nominal.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Hogs lower; Yorkers $5,30a5,50; butcher's $5,75a5,85. Cattle; in better demand; prices for shipping grades firm; prime to choice steers $4,75a5; medium to good $3,75a4,60.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Hogs: in good demand; common $5a5,35; fair to good light and packing grades $5,40a5,55; heavy $5,60a5,65.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 11. — Hogs: $5,25a5,40; receipts 4,000.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Cotton steady; 12 1-4a12 7-16c; futures weak and tending down; November 12 5-32c; December 12 5-16c; January 12 11-32a12 3-8c; February 12 17-32a 12 9 16c.

CHARLESTON, November 11. — Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12c; net receipts 2,617 bales; sales 1,000; exports continent 1,438; coast 1,497.

MOBILE, November 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 3,032 bales; sales 1,200; exports coast 1,752.

SAVANNAH, November 11.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 12c; net receipts 4,022 bales; sales 1,150; exports coast 1,057.

GALVESTON, November 11.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 1,576 bales; sales 1,274; exports coast 233.

Wool.

BOSTON, November 11.—Wool quiet; sales were smallest for several months. Prices steady and firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania 42½a45c; sales of fine fleeces comparatively small, ranging from 46 to 47c for XX, and 45a46c for X. Michigan attracted more attention than any other kind; sales at 38a40c; Wisconsin 40½a41c. Combing and delaine steady and firm; combing 48a 52½c; fine delaine 43a47c; pulled quiet and very firm; good and choice super 40a45c. Choice super very scarce.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The trade movement continues slow, but more orders are arriving from the West and South, and the market has an improved undertone. Cotton goods are quiet and steady in first hands. Prints and cottonades are rather more active. Woolen goods are in light demand. The *Daily Bulletin* says: Fay, Hazen & Co., dry goods jobbers, have suspended payment.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 6 do copper, C G Hussey; 3 do, Park & Co; 1 do staves, G L Schenlenberg; 1 do hoop iron, I Lesley; 7 hrs paint, Baldwin & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, G A Kelly; 5 do h ware, Hoenick & G; 2 do, Lyle, B & McC; 5 do, M McWhinney; 3 rds w in bags, J J Gillespie; 10 hrs g ware, Evans & Co; 3 do soap, J Daub; 258 bdls paper, Godfrey & Co; 5 pkgs butter and eggs, J H Loh; 9 do, A Barnett; 4 bbls apples, McAlister & G; 40 do, Voigt, M & Co; 17 do, J H Loh; 8 do, Head, C & Co; 24 bdls chairs, Hannon & S; 22 do, Miller & Bro; lot do, F G Wise; 6 pkgs h goods, G W Evans; 10 do o meal, Voigt & McG; 5 do, J A Renshaw; 5 do barley, G Schollhaser; 12 kegs lead, Fahnestock W L Wire; 2 bbls beans, J J Pettit; 20 2 hides, G Kann; 1 ck ware, L S Layton; 4 packages sundries, Haworth & D; 45 hrs fruit, Rogers Bro; 2 cars straw, C P Markle; 25 sks oats, G S Taylor; 30 bales hay, McBane & A; 170 sks seed, M B Saydam; 2 tubs cheese, Voigt, M & Co; 17 bbls dippples, J H Loh.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 car corn, W J Meek; 1 do bran, Price Bro; 1 do feed, Meek & Co; 1 do f seed, M B Saydam; 1 do cooperage, W League; 123 sks bran 124 do oats, D E Nicholson; 6 bgs h w flour, F P Rohen; 4 sks seed, J King; 56 bgs feed, H Crawford; 1 tub cheese, J Heck; 1 csk do, F Beckert; 4 tubs butter, R Strause; 2 car s seed, T H Nevin; 2 do f seed, Thompson & Li; 1 do barley, Straub & Co; 100 bbls flour, R H Gibson; 30 do apples, G Miller; 22 do cider, L L Heck; 17 sks potatoes 8 bbls cabbage 8 do turnips, G McFerron; 2 bxs butter, J Behm; 5 do meal 10 do hominy, C F Kuhlman; 2 do, H Carson, 5 do 2 do meal, J A Reed; 40 bbls apples 1 bg beans, W T Dalman; 200 sks oats, J S Clark; 1 car oats, P H Ittle; 20 bales cotton, Kennedy.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—200 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 100 do, Adams & E; 4 tubs butter, Head, C & Co; 5 do, 2 bbls eggs, J H Loh; 1 do cider, 2 do apples, A C McGowan; 8 do oranges, S Megoring; 2 bxs p glass, M Littell Jr; 2 pcs c iron, E Kane; 1 car staves, J H Lotz; 1 do, G A Wormcastle; 22 bbls s potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 4 bbls sugar, 20 bbls molasses, A Kirkpatrick; 10 do, Watt, L & Co; 30 do whisky, M McCullough; 30 do h wines, A Wallace; 30 do 1 oil, Beymer, B & Bruening; 1 do tobacco, O'Donovan; 1 do beer, Bruening; 1 do flour, P Frauenman; 1 do, bran, Houck, Heck & Co; 1 bale 1 hoops, Fahnestock B; 1 b hide, J Callery, 8 rolls leather, J G Brant; 49 sks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 50 do oats, P Duff & Son; 1 bale hides, J W Hamilton.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—4 cars flour 5 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 1 car flour, Bryan & Co; 1 do coal, Lewis & Co; 230 do, Bailey F & Co; 10 bbls spirits, J Frosch, 50 pkgs lard, Watt, L & Co; 5 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 5 do, J W Dalman; 1 do, Smith Bro; 5 do, Head, C & Co; 6 bbls tallow lot hides, J Callery; 18 bxs tobacco, Logan, G & Co; 10 bxs cabbage, Jones & Co; 71 b. h. cider, Voigt, M & Co; 7 tubs butter, Friedley, R & Co; 1 car lumber, A Kirkpatrick; 1 case tobacco, Pretzfeld Bro; 78 bxs cheese, N J Bradford county extra 32a33c; firsts 28a30c; western extra 25a27c, firsts 21a22c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs: western fresh 28c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W J Hammond's	1	Moorhead m	4
Total			5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	6	S. B. & Co.	4
Philipps N & Co	1	Jones & L	3
Rogers A & Co	1	Nimick & Co	2
Isabella Fur	13	Singer N & Co	6
Lindsay & McC'm	2		
Total			37

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Byers McC & Co	3	Nimick & Co	2
Graff B & Co	4	Rogers A & Co	4
Isabella Fur	13	Lindsay & McC'm	5
Laughlin & Co	18	Lewis, O & P	1
Graff, B & Co	8		
Total			50

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc.

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

M. B. BROWN, Jr., & Co.,

(Successors to BROWN & BLACK,)

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 198 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Special attention given to consignments.

REFERENCES—R. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Dry Goods and Notions, P

HOME NEWS.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The Full Vote Cast at the Election in Allegheny County, on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, as canvassed by the Judges of the Court, and officially declared.

PRESIDENTIAL.

PITTSBURGH.	HAYES.	TILDEN.
1st ward, 1 district	28	171
2 district	108	107
3 district	107	83
2d ward, 1 district	120	31
2 district	142	83
3 district	105	83
3d ward, 1 district	90	46
2 district	112	127
4th ward, 1 district	123	67
2 district	101	113
3 district	124	79
5th ward, 1 district	45	93
2 district	45	165
3 district	103	151
6th ward, 1 district	149	103
2 district	152	97
3 district	220	105
4 district	76	82
7th ward, 1 district	150	102
2 district	180	64
3 district	139	101
8th ward, 1 district	126	94
2 district	145	44
3 district	142	74
4 district	168	48
9th ward, 1 district	120	93
2 district	138	142
3 district	52	143
10th ward, 1 district	75	171
2 district	65	82
11th ward, 1 district	153	74
2 district	209	119
3 district	119	86
4 district	106	62
12th ward, 1 district	104	122
2 district	120	71
3 district	63	116
4 district	217	178
13th ward, 1 district	131	69
2 district	95	95
3 district	121	85
14th ward, 1 district	181	117
2 district	97	57
3 district	123	33
4 district	98	53
5 district	126	113
15th ward, 1 district	91	104
2 district	114	90
3 district	106	135
16th ward, 1 district	67	86
2 district	63	68
64	47	
93	46	
4 district	113	87
5 district	189	111
17th ward, 1 district	164	91
2 district	178	120
3 district	124	114
18th ward	136	128
19th ward, 1 district	131	140
2 district	97	116
3 district	117	127
4 district	80	127
5 district	43	95
2 district	34	177
3 district	97	157
21st ward, 1 district	136	198
2 district	144	104
3 district	196	124
4 district	74	94
7th ward, 1 district	140	108
2 district	169	75
3 district	126	110
8th ward, 1 district	120	93
2 district	136	51
3 district	130	87
4 district	162	54
9th ward, 1 district	101	105
2 district	140	140
3 district	52	143
10th ward, 1 district	66	173
2 district	65	82
11th ward, 1 district	148	79
2 district	207	125
3 district	109	91
4 district	101	64
12th ward, 1 district	95	128
2 district	106	84
3 district	59	120
4 district	208	190
13th ward, 1 district	123	74
2 district	203	104
3 district	110	98
14th ward, 1 district	171	125
2 district	95	89
3 district	115	31
4 district	87	62
5 district	124	114
15th ward, 1 district	78	116
2 district	109	92
3 district	99	142
16th ward, 1 district	60	92
2 district	63	69
3 district	60	49
4 district	91	48
5 district	78	82
17th ward, 1 district	106	71
2 district	97	113
3 district	115	85
4 district	44	92
5 district	37	171
6 district	100	155
7 district	145	192
8 district	139	111
9 district	116	71
10 district	102	80
11 district	141	100
12 district	179	54
13 district	259	234
14 district	128	56
15 district	55	29
16 district	88	26
ALLEGHENY.		
1st ward	647	257
2d ward, 1 district	186	76
2 district	369	122
3 district	352	140
4 district	202	102
3d ward, 1 district	261	81
2 district	303	85
3 district	176	70
4 district	171	205
5 district	203	198
4th ward, 1 district	262	124
2 district	172	74
3 district	207	145
4 district	290	238
5th ward, 1 district	151	91
2 district	267	160
3 district	171	77
6th ward, 1 district	312	189
2 district	192	144
3 district	167	176
7th ward, 1 district	104	195
2 district	164	194
3 district	158	108
8th ward, 1 district	163	133
2 district	87	50
9th ward	173	190
10th ward, 1 district	53	42
2 district	73	43
11th ward	211	127
BOROUGHS.		
Bellevue	120	23
Braddocks	205	138
Beltzhoover	29	11
Chartiers	94	69
Elizabeth	66	66
Etna	245	71
Glenfield	65	32
McKeesport, 1st ward	222	214
2nd ward	221	113
3rd ward	110	110
Mansfield	122	41
Millvale	181	53
Sharpsburg	263	236
Sewickley	263	115
Tarentum	128	96
Verona, 1 ward	56	29
2 ward	94	70
West Elizabeth	93	52
West Liberty	49	27
West Bellevue	34	13
TOWNSHIPS.		
Aleppo	58	40
Baldwin 1 district	70	116
2 district	188	111
Chartiers 1 district	218	124
2 district	63	72
Collier	94	92
Crescent	25	37
Elizabeth 1 district	110	81
2 district	58	34
3 district	43	60
4 district	107	18
East Deer	134	56
Franklin	74	77
Fawn	101	22
Findley	106	158
Forward	170	99
Harrison	233	112
Harmer	68	32
Hampton	160	79
Indiana 1 district	94	82
2 district	50	8
Jefferson	233	157
Kilbuck	93	28
Leet	122	26
Lincoln	141	79
Lower St. Clair 1 district	60	171
2 district	36	50
McCandless	97	97
Marshall	56	103
Moon	159	118
Mifflin 1 district	72	189
2 district	156	140
3 district	114	76
North Fayette	161	111
Neville	40	9
North Versailles	147	162
O'Hara 1 district	95	71
2 district	75	42
Ohio	88	53
Plum	186	113
Penn 1 district	159	64
2 district	66	43
3 district	62	12
Pine	73	66
Patton 1 district	64	46
2 district	96	69
Robinson 1 district	78	4
2 district	115	41
Ross 1 district	93	27
2 district	103	89
Richland	76	79
Reserve	103	108
Shaler 1 district	146	57
2 district	83	52
Scott 1 district	80	40
2 district	57	44
South Fayette 1 district	92	22
2 district	64	41
Sewickley	56	20
Snowden	173	76
South Versailles	31	56
Springdale	82	46
Shown	60	40
Upper St. Clair 1 district	40	32
2 district	51	44
Union	198	65
Versailles	62	47
Wilkins 1 district	162	31
2 district	140	75
3 district	114	30
4 district	147	30
West Deer	233	55

Death of Mrs. Rachel Moreland.

The above-named estimable lady, mother of Mr. W. C. Moreland and sister of Mr. W. D. Moore, the well known attorneys, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at her residence, No. 706 Penn avenue. Mrs. Moreland was born in this city, and with the exception of a short time, has passed her entire life here. She was fifty-nine years of age at the time of her death, which will be heard of with sorrow and regret by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her remains will be interred on Wednesday morning in Allegheny Cemetery.

Try the Pancake Flour

And you will find that it comes up to all you can ask or expect. Full directions on the sack.

F. G. Smoking Tobacco

contains most leaf.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Twenty-second District.

PITTSBURGH.	HERBERT, R.	HOPKINS, D.
1st ward, 1 district	29	170
2 district	99	115
3 district	97	94
2d ward, 1 district	115	36
2 district	126	89
3 district	99	89
3d ward, 1 district	84	49
2 district	102	134
4th ward, 1 district	111	76
2 district	97	116
3 district	114	87
5th ward, 1 district	43	95
2 district	34	177
3 district	97	157
6th ward, 1 district	136	198
2 district	144	104
3 district	196	124
4 district	74	94
7th ward, 1 district	140	108
2 district	169	75
3 district	126	110
8th ward, 1 district	120	93
2 district	136	51
3 district	130	87
4 district	162	54
9th ward, 1 district	101	105
2 district	140	140
3 district	52	143
10th ward, 1 district	66	173
2 district	65	82
11th ward, 1 district	148	79
2 district	207	125
3 district	109	91
4 district	101	64
12th ward, 1 district	95	128
2 district	106	84
3 district	59	120
4 district	208	190
13th ward, 1 district	123	74
2 district	203	104
3 district	110	98
14th ward, 1 district	171	125
2 district	95	89
3 district	115	31
4 district	87	62
5 district	124	114
15th ward, 1 district	78	116
2 district	109	92
3 district	99	142
16th ward, 1 district	60	92
2 district	63	69
3 district	60	49
4 district	91	48
5 district	78	82
17th ward, 1 district	164	91
2 district	178	120
3 district	124	114
18th ward	131	140
19th ward, 1 district	127	50
2 district	110	66
3 district	107	89
20th ward, 1 district	130	86
2 district	60	60
3 district	108	79
21st ward, 1 district	250	188
2 district	39	25
3 district	125	70
22d ward, 1 district	123	38
2 district	62	36
23d ward, 1 district	72	65
2 district	146	101
24th ward, 1 district	140	146
2 district	75	45
25th ward, 1 district	97	107
2 district	125	109
3 district	121	117
26th ward, 1 district	127	79
2 district	145	198
3 district	138	63
4 district	132	83
27th ward, 1 district	81	256
2 district	83	117
28th ward, 1 district	124	114
2 district	82	96
3 district	85	117
29th ward, 1 district	123	96
2 district	192	141
30th ward, 1 district	111	94
2 district	126	95
31st ward, 1 district	138	98
32d ward, 1 district	163	91
2 district	158	81
33d ward	54	111
34th ward	69	220
35th ward, 1 district	160	62
2 district	65	46
36th ward, 1 district	107	150
2 district	101	61
BOROUGHS.		
Braddocks	175	167
Beltzhoover	26	35
Chartiers	83	56
Mansfield	110	56
West Elizabeth	83	64
West Liberty	43	80
TOWNSHIPS.		
Baldwin, 1 district	65	145
2 district	180	172
Chartiers, 1 district	207	129
2 district	58	77
Collier	88	101
Jefferson	223	266
Lower St. Clair 1 district	60	219
2 district	32	54
Mifflin, 1 district	65	181
2 district	132	142
3 district	101	87
Penn, 1 district	117	50
2 district	59	50
3 district	60	11
Robinson, 1 district	7	4
2 district	98	60
Scott, 1 district	75	45
2 district	47	53
Snowden	166	83
Stowe	62	58
Upper St. Clair, 1 district	35	35
2 district	44	51
Union	191	90
Wilkins, 1 district	150	51
2 district	122	133
3 district	104	42
4 district	136	40

Twenty-third District.

ALLEGHENY CITY.	BAYNE, R.	COCHRAN, D.	KEIM, G.
1st ward, 1 district	604	287	4
2d ward, 1 district	276	94	9
2 district	323	138	16
3 district	325	156	7
4 district	179	115	4
3d ward, 1 district	246	85	7
2 district	280	93	13
3 district	163	76	1
4 district	165	212	
5 district	200	201	
4th ward, 1 district	255	125	8
2 district	165	75	1
3 district	200	149	
4 district	281	244	
5th ward, 1 district	147	92	1
2 district	361	155	1
3 district	161	78	4
6th ward, 1 district	282	213	
2 district	176	153	3
3 district	165	175	1
7th ward, 1 district	102	199	
2 district	163	196	
3 district	143	121	2
8th ward, 1 district	156	138	
2 district	88	50	
9th ward	171	187	1
10th ward, 1 district	43	5	
2 district	61	51	1
11th ward	199	138	1
BOROUGHS.			
Bellevue	116	21	6
Elizabeth	159	73	1
Etna	240	74	2
Glenfield	62	35	
McKeesport, 1st ward	221	216	
2d ward	216	115	
3d ward	134	117	
Millvale	177	55	4
Sharpsburg	248	247	2
Sewickley	235	141	3
Tarentum	117	57	19
Verona, 1st ward	57	28	
2d ward	96	18	
West Bellevue	30	15	1
TOWNSHIPS.			
Aleppo	66	43	
Crescent	24	38	
Elizabeth, 1 district	116	104	
2 district	59	44	
3 district	85	19	
4 district	120	15	
East Deer	133	58	
Franklin	74	78	
Fawn	101	159	3
Findley	168	113	
Forward	228	114	1
Harmer	68	34	
Hampton	115	67	
Indiana, 1 district	98	79	
2 district	49	9	
Kilbuck	89	30	1
Leet	101	42	
Lincoln	147	81	1
McCandless	84	102	
Marshall	52	107	
Moon	150	127	
Neville	24	25	
North Fayette	132	110	6
North Versailles	130	243	
O'Hara, 1 district	91	74	
2 district	74	42	
Ohio	82	60	2
Plum	183	116	1
Pine	68	69	
Patton, 1 district	99	42	20
2 district	91	75	
Ross, 1 district	89	28	
2 district	97	94	1
Richland	74	80	2
Reserve	95	115	3
Shaler, 1 district	143	56	1
2 district	66	70	
South Fayette, 1 district	84	23	2
2 district	63	40	3
Sewickley	54	21	
South Versailles	56	59	
Springdale	81	47	
Versailles	62	47	
West Deer	231	50	4

F. G. Smoking Tobacco,

the best smoke.

New Styles Ladies' Coats

can now be had at Messrs. F. H. Eaton & Co.'s, No. 25 Fifth avenue, in part as follows:

Rough Beaver	$ 2 50	to	$10.50
Basket Cloth, Long Coats	9 00	to	30.00
New style Dolmans	17.00	to	50.00

F. G. Smoking Tobacco,

first in the pipe of the smoker.

Everybody Wants to Know the Result of the Election.

So we have to buy a good and cheap cook stove and a good heating stove for the winter. Information can be obtained at Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro.'s Hardware store, No. 131 Federal street.

Summer Drink

of cut and dried tobacco should be without F. G. tobacco.

SENATORIAL.

Forty-second District.

ALLEGHENY.	McNEILL, D.	SMITH,	MILLER,
1st ward	626	273	5
2d ward, 1 district	180	80	3
2 district	358	125	14
3 district	332	147	6
4 district	196	103	3
3d ward, 1 district	253	84	5
2 district	294	85	14
3 district	169	73	1
4 district	173	205	
5 district	204	196	
4th ward, 1 district	258	125	1
2 district	174	66	
3 district	203	146	
4 district	293	230	
5th ward, 1 district	140	97	1
2 district	367	156	
3 district	165	78	3
6th ward, 1 district	304	201	1
2 district	188	141	
3 district	168	176	
7th ward, 1 district	111	190	
2 district	170	193	1
3 district	157	169	
8th ward, 1 district	162	132	
2 district	91	45	
9th ward	167	194	1
10th ward, 1 district	53	39	4
2 district	71	43	1
11th ward	209	138	1
BOROUGHS.			
Bellevue	103	35	7
Glenfield	63	34	
Sewickley	229	154	2
West Bellevue	27	19	1
TOWNSHIPS.			
Aleppo	65	45	
Kilbuck	91	28	3 3
Ohio	87	54	3
Reserve	111	100	3

Forty-third District.

WARD. / DISTRICT.	GAZZAM, R.	LEWIS, D.	HOPKINS, P.
1	28	171	
2	102	104	1
3	103	87	
2—1	117	94	
2	135	90	
3	99	92	
3—1	84	47	
2	110	126	
4—1	116	71	
2	97	113	
3	115	85	1
5—1	44	92	
2	37	171	
3	100	155	1
6—1	145	192	
2	139	111	
3	209	114	
4	73	94	
7—1	142	106	
2	176	68	1
3	136	103	
8—1	118	95	
2	144	44	
3	132	80	
4	168	46	
9—1	113	98	
2	139	141	
3	52	143	
10—1	76	107	
2	66	81	
11—1	149	81	
2	103	121	
3	117	88	
4	105	61	
12—1	108	118	
2	117	71	1
3	63	117	
4	220	176	
13—1	118	80	
2	208	102	
3	116	89	
14—1	173	121	2
2	96	58	
3	121	26	
4	96	54	2
5	126	111	
15—1	86	102	
2	108	89	
3	95	131	
23—1	72	63	
2	144	101	

LEGISLATIVE.

First District.

WARDS. / DISTRICTS.	WALKER, R.	LONG, R.	GRAHAM, R.	RENO, D.	McDERMOTT, D.	STEWART, D.	STARR, P.
1	601	620	637	278	258	284	5
2—1	171	178	191	76	76	88	3
2	333	342	371	133	121	158	13
3	330	345	356	135	139	134	6
4	184	197	202	104	98	105	4
3—1	242	258	265	87	79	89	5
2	286	288	308	78	80	103	12
3	163	167	171	73	71	74	3
4	170	168	169	207	208	208	1
5	268	264	266	196	195	193	
4—1	251	256	261	124	118	137	1
2	170	168	177	70	71	71	
3	196	202	206	149	149	132	
4	284	281	287	240	236	239	
5—1	139	142	147	92	86	97	1
2	335	361	373	162	140	189	
3	169	163	174	80	68	83	2
6—1	285	299	306	202	197	217	
2	185	190	192	142	143	131	1
3	165	188	171	173	172	177	2
7—1	122	109	105	194	193	178	
2	167	165	168	190	195	196	
3	151	156	156	107	108	113	1
8—1	160	161	161	134	133	134	
2	88	87	89	48	49	51	
9	174	165	173	188	191	192	1
10—1	49	49	54	39	39	49	4
2	61	69	74	46	41	50	
11	185	186	203	150	135	146	1

Second District.

WARDS. / DISTRICTS.	FRAZER, R.	FLINN, R.	BUFFUM, D.	HELMOLD, D.	KERR, P.	MAXWELL, P.
1—1d	26	27	172	171		1
2d	101	101	118	108	1	2
3d	106	93	96	86		
2—1d	121	116	33	31		
2d	146	137	79	82		
3d	106	101	86	84		
3—1d	88	83	48	46		
2d	112	101	123	128		
4—1d	120	117	69	68		
2d	102	104	113	109		
3d	117	115	86	80	1	1
6—1d	142	136	181	193		
2d	143	139	95	118		
3d	192	191	110	144		
4d	75	75	94	94		
7—1d	141	144	103	105		
2d	78	115	64	67	2	1
3d	136	139	100	99		
8—1d	118	118	95	95		
2d	141	140	42	43		
3d	140	142	76	78		
4d	168	168	43	46		

Third District.

WARDS.	TAYLOR, R.	ZERN, R.	COOPER, P.
5—1d	48	81	
2d	49	156	
3d	104	142	1
9—1d	117	96	
2d	130	130	
3d	61	132	
10—1d	82	159	
2d	81	66	
12—1d	103	121	
2d	110	76	
3d	58	119	
4d	221	176	

Fourth District.

WARDS. / DISTRICTS.	JOSEPH MITCHELL, R.	SAMUEL McELROY, R.	ADAM H. WEAVER, R.	J. MARTIN SHAFER, R.	JOHN D. ESPEIG, D.	PATRICK M. CARR, D.	CHRISTOF STRAHLEY, D.	BERNARD WALDHERR, P.	WILLIAM G. WARREN, P.	JOSEPH J. BEEDER, P.	JOHN ANGO, P.	THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, P.
1—1d	130	149	148	148	74	75	74	76				
2d	201	204	203	204	120	117	118	119				
3d	115	117	117	116	84	83	86	80				
4	102	104	102	101	61	60	60	61				
18—1	124	123	123	121	63	61	64	65				
2	111	112	111	111	56	55	57	57				
3	113	112	113	112	93	82	84	82				
14—1	179	179	179	174	118	118	118	117	2	2	2	2
2	96	95	96	93	57	57	57	57				
3	121	123	122	119	25	23	26	25				
4	99	99	100	97	50	45	45	45				
5	126	126	126	125	111	111	112	111	2	2	2	2
15—1	90	90	88	88	106	103	101	101				
2	108	108	108	108	80	80	80	80				
3	100	104	104	100	141	134	134	127				
16—1	62	62	62	64	95	86	87	84				
2	64	64	64	64	48	48	48	48				
3	64	62	62	60	47	48	49	49				
4	94	96	92	92	54	54	55	55				
5	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	74				
17—1	192	191	189	173	73	72	73	77				
2	202	192	186	187	58	108	110	110				
3	179	170	169	166	124	124	125	123				
4	125	124	123	120	127	124	124	124				
19—1	139	138	139	139	101	101	101	101				
2	140	142	142	143	39	38	43	38	1	1	1	1
3	125	125	124	122	51	47	50	50				
4	118	116	114	111	76	73	76	79				
20—1	129	134	137	138	75	76	88	75	2	2	2	2
2	144	142	152	174	42	42	42	42				
3	144	142	145	145	73	73	73	73				
21—1	268	264	271	264	172	171	180	173	1	1	1	1
2	44	43	45	48	19	19	23	19				
3	54	54	56	56	22	22	22	22				
22—1	154	154	154	154	30	30	30	31				
2	73	72	71	63	18	18	23	19				
3	73	74	74	70	63	67	64	67				
23—1	156	157	154	152	58	57	58	106	1			
24—1	118	115	117	108	124	125	141	141				
2	102	102	101	101	60	60	60	59				
25—1	100	103	106	97	99	94	99	104				1
2	140	139	141	137	98	98	98	98	2	2	2	2
3	127	128	130	123	100	99	104	119				
26—1	107	104	113	99	81	47	85	52	1	1	1	1

Fifth District.

BOROUGHS.	SNYDER, R.	MAGILL, D.	SLOAN, D.	FLEMING, P.	VANKIRK, P.
Bellevue	109	105	18	22	23
Braddocks	171	198	166	138	
Elizabeth	61	61	49	3	2
Etna	244	245	71	72	1
Glenfield	65	65	31	31	
McKeesport, 1	216	219	218	209	
2	215	213	114	113	
3	138	140	123	117	
Millvale	176	177	53	54	4
Sharpsburg	258	260	235	235	2
Sewickley	246	239	115	156	2
Tarentum	115	122	60	56	19
Verona, 1st w	51	56	34	30	
2d w	89	89	25	25	
West Bellevue	32	33	10	11	5
TOWNSHIPS.					
Aleppo	59	69	40	51	
Elizabeth, 1st d	80	99	80	67	
2d d	44	58	38	21	
3d d	30	72	22	8	
4th d	95	99	4	3	
Etna	136	136	58	54	
Franklin	75	75	77	77	
Fawn	104	104	21	21	
Forward	146	165	93	87	
Harrison	231	226	113	113	1
Hanover	69	69	33	33	
Hampton	112	117	69	66	
Indiana, 1st d	95	101	78	78	
2d d	50	48	8	8	
Killbuck	31	91	25	30	3
Leet	122	112	23	33	
Lincoln	88	139	91	77	1
McCandless	90	99	96	96	
Marshall	86	85	103	103	
N. Versailles	105	131	184	146	
O'Hara, 1st d	94	92	71	72	
2d d	75	75	42	42	
Ohio	89	89	53	52	1
Plum	131	133	114	102	
Penn, 1st d	134	136	56	55	
2d d	58	68	43	43	
3d d	56	59	13	13	
Pine	72	73	63	67